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Agricultural.

THE LATE SHIPMENT OF MER-INOS TO AUSTRALIA.

GRAND BLANC, July 12, '83. To the Hditer of the Michigan Farmer, Thinking it might be of interest to the many readers of your paper to know something about the flocks from which the sheep were chosen for the last shipment from this country to Australia, by Mr. Markham, prompts the following: These sheep, which left Detroit the 10th day of up for the occasion, numbered one hundred and sixteen rams and eight ewes, and they were the best lot of that number which were ever carried in this country. And, while there are others left in flocks not yet visited by Mr. Markham, it is safe to say that it cannot be repeated more than once more without leaving this country bare of first-class stock rams of those ages, one and two years. They were mostly very strong and good size, with excellent heads, style of carcass, and well covered, and were selected as those which will mature into heavy shearers and valuable stock getters, as well as with reference to their dams and sires. In most instances their ancestors were taken into account and examined before buying. These sheep were picked out with great care, and without much regard to cost. from the tops of our best flocks in Vermont, New York and Michigan. One ram from the Dean & Jennings' flock, of Vermont, was reserved, and one from the flock of Geo. W. Stuart, of Grand Blanc, Mich., to grow up here. This last one is

come under my observation this year. His sire is L. P. Clark 207, dam No. 30 by "General" 204, sister of L. P. Clark 119 These sheep were drawn from the following well-known flocks:

too young to ship, being a fall lamb, and

is the most promising ram which has

28. B. Lusk,
29. B. Lusk,
4 J. D. Sullivan,
3 Geo. Ray,
1 P. M. Martin,
1 P. M. Martin,
7 Wm. Ball,
4 J. S. Bamber,
4 J. S. Bamber,
4 J. S. Barner, R. Gage,
L. P. Clark,
L. V. Clark,
L. V. Clark,
C. E. Holdridge,
H. C. Burwell.
H. Delong J. S. Bamber, 4 L. W. & O. Barnes, 2 F. C. Wood, 1 Jas. W. Dey, 1 J. H. Thompson, 1 G. W. Stuart, (res'vd) H. R. Dewey, 3 D. P. Dewey, J. C. Gilmore, ...
John P. Ray, ...

Mr. Doty of Vermont, a practical shipper, and Mr. Ernest Townsend, son of E. Townsend, a good care-taker, will accompany them to San Francisco, where Mr. A. M. Garland of Illinois, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, will join them and accompany them to their destination in Australia, where it is hoped they will be received with the confidence that such an undertaking is deserving. Yours truly,

The Champion Grain Drill. This implement, of which we this week give an illustration, is manufactured by the well known firm of Johnson, Gere & Truman at Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., with later the "Russian" oats, will make the Western branch office at 81 and 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio. They first introduced this drill some 15 years ago and it has that the question of "to be, or not to be" steadily increased in popular favor ever dependedupon securing some specialty for since, until its sale has grown so large that each season's catalogue, all buoyed to big the firm annually manufacture thousands prices to keep the concern from sinking. to supply the demand. Great attention has been paid to the improvement of this berries, adorn the covers, with the "I drill from time to time, as experience and the demands of the times suggested. In growers attached. The "Buster" of this 1878 a new model embodying all the old year takes the place of the "Big Busted" good points and many new ones was in of last. We now hear mutterings from troduced, and with subsequent improvements this drill is now believed to be, in the introduction of a "new and best" point of durability, style, and ease of strawberry for next spring, and great handling, and in general excellence, with pains are being taken to make it preout a superior. The drill is furnished with or without fertilizer attachment, berries are measured the largest way and spring hoes, or corn planter. It has peculiar merits to commend it to the farm- presentation of a few hundred plants to er, and we suggest to our readers needing a drill that they write to the firm at 81 to "certify" of its good qualities. Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio, for their descriptive pamphlet, which will be found be changed to a "boomerang." Until then

PRACTICAL VALUES vs. "BOOMS."

He is a sharp farmer who; amid all the to be inferred from the extraordinary prices attached. Many of those who pay victim. The recommendations are abundant, and seem to come from reliable wool shorn-all fully attested. This is While it may pay the breeder in the prices he receives, to take the extra care the boom rests, the average care given by the farmer will not give the same product, and he must sell in the general markets, which have no boom in them. Just now there is a big boom in milk, or, what is equivalent to it, in the milk breeds. July, in two Michigan Central cars fitted Butter records with the one, and pounds of milk with the other. For \$500 you can get a cow that gives a little very rich milk, or you can pay the same price for one that gives a good many pounds not so rich. The one will furnish all the cream a family can use, the other will supply several families with milk without the aid of a pump.

of recording the yield of milk from their cows, either in butter product or weight of milk, with the same care as these boomed animals get, one hundred cows in every settled township in Michigan would each equal any of the recorded products on which these booms rest. Milk may be the superlative quality in a cow, but her carcass, if she be dry and about mixing in with all these puffed breeds.

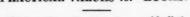
scoured to find something that can be callstreet, and every year brought a muley calf, would not furnish the basis for a cow could be bought for forty dollars, but attends an importation.

I hear of an association to form a registry for red swine, and we soon will hear a big boom over the Jersey Reds, with the concomitant of big prices. My neighbor's sandy pigs can have no part in this enterprise, I suppose, as the profit will all ed for Oakland County, looking through inure to the "association" which projects the boom.

I would not have it inferred that this is written to retard improvement in any sense, but to advise farmers to wait until the balloon settles before getting in the gan, A. S. Brooks. These heifers suited car. Remembering the fate of half the Mr. West, but to his-at that time untutorpuffed breeds of the different animals. farmers should be wary in paying big money for fresh importations. Let the men who take the chances prove them to be superior to our long established breeds with which we are well acquainted.

The lesson of the "Surprise" oats, and sale of new seeds from the enterprising seed firms more difficult. It would seem New fruits, and especially new straw recommend" of all the prominent fruit-New Jersey of the boom that is to attend sentable to a much-gulled public. The are weighed with the dew on, and the

the "trade" sets the effusive ink flowing In the millenium I look for a "boom" to



clamor over new things, does not get bitten in the purchase of something that is foisted into public favor with a "boom." The universal longing for something new often causes us to overlook the merits in our accustomed possessions. This weakness is taken advantage of by sharp men, who persistently push their wares or commodity into public notice and work up a boom in favor of the thing they most wish to sell. The animal, article or commodity is held at a very large figure to indicate its value, and its importance is left these big prices hope to dispose of their surplus increase while the boom lasts at a price that will repay them for the venture, but the farmer who may be looking for something in the line of the boomed article is the one who is likely to be the sources. If it is an animal, the gross weight is given or the milk product, or the gain in pounds per day, or the amount of far above the average, and the price is paid, for he argues that this extraordinary yield above his ordinary stock will pay in the long run, but the rock on which this new venture will split is the keep, which has not been taken into the account. necessary to produce the result on which

If farmers generally were in the habit fat, will bring as much at the present time as though she was sold for milk purposes. Most of the cows in farmer's yards are grade Shorthorns, and their qualities, all being considered, exceed any of the boomed breeds as a general purpose cow, and farmers should be cautious

cattle, and foreign countries are being ing closely, but he keeps them well, and if flock of Southdown sheep. The first were ed "imported." Widow Brown's old from he can build a good herd on the Ont., and are certified as being bred by muley cow, that has always run in the foundation he now has.

Last season Mr. M. put up a large barn been a muley, and the prepotency toward convenient and comfortable. I noticed a hornless cattle is well established. This small flock of well bred, unregistered Merinos, the favorites of this section, and a hundred dollars without the boom that show the improvement that can be made even one cross with an improved breed. In 1877 Mr. A. B. West, who owns a fired with ambition to own some improved cattle, and in the fall of that year startup at the farm of A. N. Kimmis of Novi. were bred of the stock of M. L. Brooks, a brother of the veteran breeder of Michi-

ed-mind the price, \$150 and \$200, was high. He, however, concluded to purchase and took home one cow and three heifers. At this late date Mr. W's, neighborhood was destitute of good cattle and his neighbors were inclined to laugh at found that this was no foolishness but a good investment, and very soon desired the use of his bulls-and as is usual in such cases free of charge. The cow purchased was Effie Bell of 1867, sired by Gen. Grant 5676, a bull bred by A. S. Brooks, got by Sunrise 4411; dam, Brooks' Effie Bell, White Rose by John O'Gaunt, and tracing to Imp. Dione by Monark This cow was in calf to the 11th Duke of

by being pampered. This cow cost \$200. but Mr. West said she had paid him good instead. About half his herd is descended from this cow and her daughters.

One of the heifers purchased was Beauty,



The Champion Grain Drill, Manufactured by Johnson, Gere & Truman, Owego, N. Y.

O'Gaunt 17071, and descended from Betsy.

In 1879 Mr. West attended the Dexter

of the Craggs family.

The younger cows and heifers were

sired by King Lewis 26064 and Lawrence

35976, the latter bred by John Lessiter

and sired by 18th Duke of Hillsdale, dam

Lily by Starlight 6207 and to imp. Red

Rose by Ernesty 10017. The stock of

this bull shows that he was a good breeder.

I noticed particularly four two-year-old

The present stock bull is Hamlet 39214,

now four years old. Hamlet is pure red,

bred by C. S. Brooks, sired by Mazurka

Duke 29994, a bull thouf sas bred in Ken-

tucky and bought from there by Wm. Ball.

He was sired by Geneva Lad 10129, and his

Hamlet's dam was Disappointment, by

This herd now numbers about 25 ani-

can raise, and at fair prices; one sale into

Here also we find a small but choice

heifers that were very dine.

dam a Young Mary.

the quality sought.

Chilton.

mp. by Thos. Weddle.

people into the belief that they deserve something better than a return of their A. C. G.

STOCK IN LAPEER COUNTY.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

A few weeks since I noticed some of the improved stock in Lapeer County, and promised more for the future. Mr. J. W. Miller, who lives near the

center of the township of Dryden, is a pioneer of Michigan, having come into the county 46 years ago. He has a well improved farm, and has two sons on farms near him. One of these during the past year became restive, sold out and shipped for Dakota. In about ten days from the time of his departure his family rejoiced to see him return. He had sold out stock and material and bought a return ticket, with the impression that Michigan was the best place for him, and as he had sold his farm here to his father it was easy to transfer it back. Mr. Miller has for a few years past been

keeping a small herd of Shorthorns. He keeps sold down low and at the time of my visit had but eight or ten head. The quality, however, was good. He had sold his stock bull and is this year breeding to Mr. John F. Hagaman's bull. Among the cows are Beauty and Fairy Queen, two fine red cows bred by John F. Hagaman. They are very fine specimens of useful Shorthorns and have bred some fine heifers from Hagaman's bull Earl of Springwood 23063; a high bred Bates bull sired by the pure Oxford bull 7th Earl of Oxford 9985, bred at New York Mills; and that died the property of John P. Sanborn.

One of these heifers, a yearling, is as fine a heifer as you will find in any herd. I noticed also a white cow, a "Fashion' from G. W. Phillips' Fashion family, that had the appearance of being a great milker and a well formed cow beside. Mr. a section bringing calls for more, Miller keeps but a small herd as yet, sell-

he is particular in selecting bulls to breed obtained from Daniel Perley of Paris, stock imported by Messrs. Gordon of Paris, Stone of Guelph; and Thorne of for stock, which is well arranged for keep- Thorndale, N. Y. Others have been addboom, although her natural ancestry had | ing all kinds of stock on the farm, being | ed from the flock of John Lessiter, one of the best in the State. These sheep have taken prizes at the Northeastern District Fairs. The flock increases slowly, from her progeny could not be sold for four pair of half-breed Clydesdale colts that the fact that there are so many calls for them that they are sold as fast as grown. in the direction of good draft horses by Two or three years since Mr. West was by a mere accident led to the purchase of a farm in the township of Marathon, two farm in the southeast part of Attica became miles southwest from Columbiaville, on the D. S. & B. C. R. R. He was going out that way on some business and being on foot, to save distance crossed this farm the herds as he passed, and finally brought and in one field found the owner with his team plowing. By some means, the team Mr. West here found some heifers that had become tangled in the harness and had fallen in a ditch, still attached to the plow. Mr. West happened along at an opportune moment and assisted in releasing the team, after which the owner expressed his disgust with farming and said he would sell out if he could find a buyer. Then and there a bargain was concluded and Mr. West became the owner of 120 acres of as good land as can be found, orchard and buildings complete, where he his folly, as they termed it. They soon now resides, contented and happy with his stock, leaving the old pioneer farm to his

It might be interesting to state that the former owner lived in town for one season and then getting home-sick came back to the same neighborhood and purchased the stoniest farm in the township, which old Fatima by Imp. Usurper. The dam of he now works, doing penance in plowing among the stones for the indiscretion and impatience which induced him to leave his former well tilled and fruitful farm. In a former letter Lalso noticed the farm

Hillsdale 13987, the bull that bred so much of Daniel West in Attica. Soon after Mr. good stock for Brooks, and she produced A. B. West started in Shorthorn breeding. a heifer calf and fortunately has bred Mr. Walter West, who lived on his father's heifers nearly each year since, and at 16 farm, also concluded to start a herd, and years is still breeding, a fine instance of purchased Placida (Vol. 17), a cow bred by the longevity and strength of constitution J. K. Pierson of Atlas, Genesee Co., sired from the cloud is not permitted to spread "breaker" may hammer out the edge very of the Shorthorn race when not injured by Nelson 24111, a Booth bull bred at Bow Park, and her dam was Snowdrop by Washtenaw 25126, a bull bred by D. M. interest if the investment had been \$1000 Uhl, of Ypsilanti. Also of Geo. W. building, the rods, or rather copper strips, by an expert. The "breaking" is really Stuart, Red Lady 2d by Hotspur 8354, and which are used instead of rods, are paring off a two or three inch slice of sod, tracing to the Hollis importation; Red fastened in contact with the roofs and and at a short distance sounds like tear-Lady 5th bred by A. H. Chapin, sired by sides, no insulators being used. This ing a stout piece of cloth. No weeds these fellows will continue to cajol the now 10 years old. She is a fine red and a Gloster 2nd 23300. He was sired by Davey accomplishes the purpose of preventing a grow on new breaking, but the next sea- greatest reluctance.

choice milker got by John Gloster 8424, a 18783 of Uhl's Florence family, and dam Lady Rach descended from the importa-Young Mary bull sired by Llewellyn 6956. tion of E. A. Leroy. Also of Stuart, Rose Bessie 2nd. is same age also a good milk-Lee, bred by Stuart and sired by Gloster er, but her pedigree I have not at hand; Nelly Bly, four, a red now eight years old 2d 23300, dam Red Lady 3d, by Sir Henry in bloom, wheat and oa's headed, apple and the best cow of the herd, sired by 11th 18333.

Duke of Hillsdale and dam by John a herd that now numbers about 20 females, ale and bought a heifer, Flute 2nd, bred by Henry Warner, sired by Earl of Argyle. Curtis bred bull. She produced a heifer calf from Moscow 30989. Also at the great Avery & Murphy sale in May, 1881, he and of Brooks' breeding, her dam Placida as a gentleman of leisure and apparent purchased 14th Duchess of the Valley, a roan bred by J. Sanborn, a high bred Bates

Stonewall, sired by Gloster 2d 23300, dam appears to have a rich soil, much Red Lady 5th. He is a very compact, short-legged bull, weighing about 1800 watha, Kansas, is planted by what is pounds. He is a well-formed bull, red in called "listing." A double moldboard color, but is too small to head a pure bred plow, with a dropping and covering at herd and I would advise Mr. West to se-Mr. Walter West has, I understand,

purchased this farm from his father, and with this improved farm has a start from which he can breed a fine lot of cattle. He has also a flock of Merinos bred from Dewey and Blow's stock, many of the ewes showing good breeding, but unregistered. Both the Messrs. West have started in "Small Yorkshire" pigs and thus far are well pleased with them. They are prolific and easy keepers, well Oxford Argyle, also a Young Mary; sired by Oxford Airdrie 12546. Disappointment suited to fatten as pigs without wintering first in their section when their stock was Hamlet has some good blood in him and not popular in the neighborhood and beis a well-formed, strong, hardy bull, well suited to head a herd where usefulness is pay, and also because from such efforts others are induced to embark in the busi ness. If one herd is started in a townmals, and Mr. W. finds demand for all he ship it will not be long before many others sown, and those who are the pioneers deserve special mention. Long may these gentlemen live to enjoy their enthusiasm and reap pecuniary rewards as the result of their enterprise.

As connected with the increase of Shorthorns I may say that Mr. John ways of pioneer life, and evidently a pros Clark, of Marathon, one of the best farmers of that town, who has for some years back bred Devon cattle, and has now purchased a bull from Mr. A. B. West and a very fine cow that was bred by John Lessiter as a start for a herd of Shorthorns preferring them to the Devons. PORT HURON, July 2, 1883.

RODS.

ROMEO, July 5, '83.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. do they serve the purpose intended? safely to the earth. Now, in order to beauty and sweetness. prevent a stroke what is necessary? It is could not strike any buildings in the should be selected for this purpose. Vegevicinity of the rod. Besides it is impossible for the rod to do this to any extent. perfection and in abundance. According to the teaching in the Michigan University, the thunder cloud induces in with its points enough electricity of the state the same as that of the cloud. Then the wood in early autumn will do best. it is impossible for a discharge to take place, because that can happen only between opposite states of electricity. If this is the office of the rod, the glass insulators, which are almost universally used on farm buildings, must entirely de-

feat the purpose. The electricity drawn

ordinarily put up can accomplish only the secondary purpose of conducting s stroke to the earth if one occurs. And this they do not always do. The principal design, mainly, that of preventing the stroke, is not fulfilled. Are not lightning rods mainly a swindle, against which farmers ought to be warned? Respectfully, A. B. WOOD.

TO AND FROM NEBRASKA.

On June 6, at 5 a. m., I left Kalamazoo,

having paid \$35.65 for a land exploring ticket, first-class, via Chicago, Quincy, during the four weeks I was in Valley Illinois, and St. Joseph, Mo., to Grand county. Island, Nebraska, and good for return within forty days. From Galva to Galesburg, Ill., is a fine country, and at that date corn was in advance of any I saw on my journey westward, and I noticed many two horse "Tongueler's Walking Cultivators" were already at work. To the east of Chilicothe, Mo., is a fine country and some orchards, also at Brecken ridge, which is seventy miles east of St. Joseph. Farm buildings poor, red clover and peach trees look well but corn small These cows proved good breeders and Northwestern Missouri has a good soil and good milkers and from them have grown climate, but seems to lack enterprise and weather. development. The Union Depot at St. the younger ones being sired by King Joseph, Mo., is a grand building, as are Lewis 26964 and 3d Earl of Spring Lake many of the business blocks, but the 35432, bred by J. F. Hagaman, and owned streets are filthy. From the depot I was by Mr. J. P. Smith. One good young shown the house in which Jesse James cow is Topsy, Vol. 18, sired by 1st Duke of was killed, and I was told that citizens Genesee 29206 by 11th Duke of Hillsdale knew him by some other name and only good habits. •From here we pass across The stock bull at present is 1st Duke of the northeast corner of Kansas, which of the corn in the vicinity of Hiatachment in rear is used, planting the cure another from outside his own herd. corn in drills in the former, leaving a ridge between the rows, and this is all the preparation the soil gets before plant-

ing. I was told that in a dry season, a good crop was surest by this method, but at this time water was standing in some of the ditches. Another man assured me that it was only a "make shift" way to avoid plowing all the ground. Soon after crossing the line into southeastern Nebraska, we saw greater indications of rapid development, and as we reached Fairbury, which is surrounded by a magtraces to imp. Flora, bred by Mason of over. The enterprise of these men is nificent country, the shades of evening worthy of note because they began the called for an adjournment of my observations. Reached Grand Island at midnight; this is a wide-awake city and is fore they knew if the investment would growing rapidly. On the evening of the and the six bulls \$353. 8th I attended exercises of the High School graduating class. The essays were fine, and the address of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was will spring up, so fruitful is the seed thus good. On Saturday, 9th inst, I reached North Loup and found that nearly all the people for 30 miles around had come to the "circus," except the "boy" of 19 I had traveled 900 miles to see. However, after ride of 16 or 18 miles I found my son Lyman well, and vastly interested in the

> Valley County has its rolling prairies. broad valleys, gentle slopes, beautiful parks (without trees), also hills, bluffs and canyons, with its rich, deep vegetable mold everywhere only waiting to be used. The absence of native trees and visible boundary lines gave me an inex-THE PURPOSE OF LIGHTNING pressible feeling of "the Lost Wanderer" until I become somewhat acquainted with my surroundings. Instead of the steam whistle in the morning, I heard the crow ing of prairie-chickens, which resemble Farmers pay out much for lightning somewhat the croaking of frogs. Instead rods. Now what are these rods for? and of the sickening odor of marshes the mornas ordinarily put up on barns and houses, ing air was laden with the perfume of a "thousand flowers," the most prominent They are intended, first, to prevent the of which were the small free-blooming occurence of a stroke of lightning; second, rose, white, pink, red and crimson, greetin case a stroke does occur, to conduct it | ing one everywhere with their abundant

pective stockholder in the resources of

Vebraska.

The success of fruit growing in Central not necessary to disarm the cloud of its and Western Nebraska remains to be deelectricity by silently drawing it off, as termined by trial on suitable locations. some suppose, for being thus disarmed it High elevations and northeastern slopes tables of nearly all kinds can be grown to

It is useless for non-residents to enter "tree claims" and expect that money will the building the opposite electrical state, insure their work properly and in season. which makes a discharge possible. The Resident pioneers may need the pay for office of the rod, then, is to draw silently outside labor and agree to do it in good faith, but they have more work of their same kind as that in the cloud to spread own than their limited means can do upon the building, and make its electrical Trees which grow long tap-rootand mature

Breaking is considered best if done in June, but if the season is wet, it may be continued while the grass is growing rap idly. What we call plow-points are called "lays" and although like the plows, made of steel, the "lay" is left soft as possible in order that the plowman or itself over the building, but it is left in thin and sharp every hour or two. The the opposite electrical state, which edge is often "finished" with a flat file. favors a discharge. On the University The whole operation is done very quickly

stroke. It follows that the insulated rods | son, after turning back the sod, which is called "back-setting," and which is done regardless of the width of the furrow in breaking, the weeds will soon appear in abundance, especially the wild sun-flowers and they are just-as detestable as before "Oscar" received his æsthetic endow ment. Pioneers dwell chiefly in sodhouses, which may be made comfortable but not very durable. Railway companies would do well to transport lumber and coal to Nebraska at the very lowest cost, as it would help emigration and a class of producers which would soon give an immense surplus for speedy shipment. I never saw corn improve faster than

> At 5 a. m., July 11th, I left Grand Island for home, and on our route towords Fairbury, I saw one or two hunacre fields of splendid corn, the best I saw during my whole journey. On the slopes were the "thousand cattle," in herds of two or three hundred I should think, but as we crossed into Kansas and approached St. Joseph, Mo., the devastating effects of the excessive rain and floods of June 16th were plainly to be seen. All through Missouri and Illinois, the corn seemed backward and showed many yellow spots which indicated cool, wet

At 9 p. m. July 12, we reached Kalamatoo depot, having made the trip from Grand Island, 860 miles, in about 40 hours. ncluding all stops.

Probably no State can favorably compare with Michigan in its variety of products, and I would not advise any one with good health and a good home to go elsewhere; but for energetic and industrious young men of limited means, Nebraska offers good inducements.

Very manj are going into Nebraska rom Dakota and Iowa, and it is predicted that in another year or two the tide of emigration to Nebraska will far exceed anything before known in the history of this country.

E. M. POTTER. KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 20, 1883.

Stock Notes.

MR. M. ANDERSON, of Midland City, this State, reports the sale of his Jersey bull, St. Patriels, No. 75074 to Wm. Mixer, of that place. Mr. Anderson has purchased of James Van Kleeck, of Midland City, the Jersey cow Pride

THE sale of 58 females and six bulls of the Renick] Roses of Sharon took place on Wednesday of last week. The prices realized were uite low, con of the cattle. The 58 females averaged \$384.

MR. M. KRONNER, of Columbus, this State. has two Shorthorn bull calves, sired by Mr. John McKay's Wild Eyes bull, which show a remarkable growth. One of them was four months old the day he was weighed, and turned the scale at 330 pounds, the other lacked four days of being four months old and weighed 400 lbs. Mr. Kronner says no grain has ever been fed to them.

On Tuesday of last week, Mr. George M. Bedford, of Paris, Ky., sold 46 females from his herd of Shorthorns, mostly of the Duchess of Goodness family, with a few Filberts and Annettes. They averaged \$185 per head. On Thursday, Mr. B. F. Bedford, of same place, sold 44 head-37 females and seven bulls. The emales averaged \$303 per head, and the bulls \$225. The highest priced animal was 71st Loudon Duchess by 5th Lord Oxford, for whom \$1,-400 was paid.

MR. C. L. HARRISON, of Lansing, writes in regard to some recent purchases of Holsteins and Guernseys:

and Guernseys:

"I notice almost every week in the Farmer,
—the best journal of the kind in circulation—
'Stock Notes.' I have recently added to my
stock a veryfine Guernsey bull calf, from E. T.
Lamb, Brockport, N. Y. Sire, Cold Point 591;
dam, Lady Anna 1204. Lady Anna has given
28 pounds of milk per day, which tested 44 per
cent of cream, although she is not yet two years
old. Also a helfer calf from Thomas M. Harvey

**Son West Grove Pa. Sire: Mercer 150, dam, old. Also a hetter call from Thomas M. Harvey & Son, West Grove, Pa. Sire; Mercer 150, dam, Blackie 405. These are very fine specimens of the Guernsey breed. Besides the foregoing I have five head of Holsteins, three males and two females. All of the above have been placed on my farm this spring."

MR. JACKSON BURROWS, of Troy, Oakland County, writes as follows: "I have just returned from a trip to Lapeer City, and have been looking over the Devons in that locality, found some good ones. The best of all was a two-year-old bull, a grand-son of R. G. Hart's famous Barefoot, and I was fortunate enough to secure a half interest in him. On the side of his dam he traces back to Old Hundred Guineas, 91 of the English Devon Herd Book He is an exact counterpart of Old Barefoot at three years. I consider myself very lucky to secure one-half of him, Mr. C. G. White retain, ing the other half. I shall place him at the head of my show herd this fall, and will try and show you some good Devons at the State Fair.

On the 9th inst., Mr. B. F. Peck, of East Bethamy, N. Y., sold to A. J. Hutchinson, of Los Angeles, Cal., the Devon bull Captain 2061? grand-son of imp. Duke of Flitton 9th 66, dam Candy Girl 2d 757. He was immediately shipped to Canaseraga and placed in a herd of young cows that Capt. Hutchinson had recent ly bought of Mr. Wm. M. White, of that place, where he will remain until about October 1st, when the herd-numbering about forty headwill be shipped to the Captain's ranche in Los Angeles Co., Cal. Thus is cleared out another of the choice herds of cattle which have in times past been an honor to that State. A multitude of business cares induced Mr. White to part with his herd, which he did with the

Cross-Breeding; Hybridization, Etc.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHICAGO MEETING.

The trotting meeting which opened at Chicago on the 14th inst., proved one of itor of his day. He was often matched great interest to horsemen. Among the for short races and never found his equal. interesting events was the race between He proved an overmatch for larger horses Fanny Witherspoon, Monroe Chief, J. B. in drawing heavy loads. Mr. Evans had Thomas, William H. and Adele Gould, in hired the little Morgan to log off ten acres the 2:19 class, in which Fanny was the of chopping. While logging a drawing winner in three straight heats, time 2:192, 2:183 and 2:20. Five hundred dollars extra turning from his labors, he was informed was offered provided the winner trotted a that large horses hitched to one large log heat better than 2:16, but no one appeared could not move it one length. Evans to want it-or at least did not take it. offered to bet a gallon of rum that he The 2:40 class had only three entries, a would draw it, with three starts, to the long list of entries-26 we believe-tapering down to that many when business hitched the little Morgan to the large log. actually commenced. Those who put in He told the bystanders that he was ashaman appearance were Phallas, Adelaide and ed to hitch his horse to a little log like Index. The latter was distanced the first that, "but," said he, "if three of you will heat. Phallas took the race in three get on and ride, if I don't draw it I will straight heats, the time being 2:221, 2:23, forfeit the rum." The horse started, and and 2:214. Phallas is a brown stallion, with two starts landed the log at the logstanding 15 hands three inches high, big way, to the astonishment of the crowd. boned, large head but well shaped, good He drew, fair and square, a log that largfeet, and is said to be a good natured and er horses could not fairly start, and that a level headed horse. His sire was Dic- too with the extra weight of three men. tator, and his dam by Clark Chief. He Justin Morgan was a capital parade proved a surprise to outsiders. Beating horse; he was sought for far and near by 2:25, he was awarded \$500 extra.

five starters, namely Eva, Algath, Jersey tion, with perfect equipoised racking Lily, Billy Clinker and Bonita. Eva was movement that gave confidence to the third in the first heat, and then took the rider, and carried him safely through the next three straight. The time made was evolutions of the gallant charger. His 2.23, 2.25%, 2.26% and 2.26. The winner is colts put on the lofty spirit, finished about 151 hands high, long-bodied, roach- style, and accomplished action of their backed, clean limbed, with long, thin gallant sire, and made capital cavalry neck, big shoulders, and deep chested. charges. In build he was the perfection Not a handsome animal, by any means, of horseflesh. Few horses ever combined but with the conformation and muscles so much power in the same weight, or of a greyhound, she wing both speed and such grand style and superlative action in staying powers. She is by Sultan, out of any shape. He had the rare faculty of a Clay Pilet mare.

Catchfly, the wonderful bay mare by Administrator, dam Cachuca, by Almont, took the 2:27 race in three straight heats, and carried off \$500 extra by beating 2:21. Her competitors were Sleepy Joe, Minnie Warren and Commander, but they did not put her to her best speed.

The 2:50 pacing race was an eye opener. Four horses put in an appearance, namely, Johnson, Gurgle, Eddie D. and Billy S. The race was won in the easiest manner by Johnson, in remarkable time. In the first heat Billy S. and Eddie D. were distanced, and in the second Gurgle had extra for making a heat better than 2:20. The winner is a dark bay with black points, and a few white hairs in his forehead. He stands 16 hands three inches high, long coupled and a plain looking horse, with ragged hips projecting high up, and a slightly sloping rump. His sire was Green's Bashaw, and his dam was by Ned Forrest-trotting blood on both sides. He was formerly known as Charlie M., and is a very deceiving horse. The amount of money lost in this race was very heavy. Johnson is reported to have made a mile in 2:10, and those who saw him lay out the field in such hollow style are inclined to think he can. The free-for-all pacing race had five

starters, Richball, Flora Belle, Buffalo Girl, Lucy and Geur. The first heat was taken by Flora Belle, the second by Buffalo Girl, and then Richball, an outsider, jumped forward and took the next three heats, to the great disgust of the knowing The backers of Richball we credited with pulling in about \$20,000. The heats were trotted as follows: 2:15, 2:14, 2:161, 2:181; 2:151.

The 2:17 race was an uninteresting one, between Charley Ford, Edwin Thorne and Van Arnim. Thorne won it in straight heats in very slow time, the best time being 2:201.

In the three-minute class was another surprise. The entries were Majolica. Phallas, Felix and Index. The race was for \$2,500, with \$500 added if 2:27 was beaten. Majolica was the fanorite, and won the first two heats in 2:17 and 2:21 respectively. Then Phallas went in and took the next three in 2:161, 2:20 and 2:21, equaling Jerome Eddy's best time, the best stallion time on record, except Smuggler's.

In the 2:20 pacing race Richball, Bessie M., Westmont and Lone Jack. The latter seems to have been correctly named, as he was beat by the flag in the second heat. Richball was the favorite, and won in straight heats. Time, 2:134, 2:161 and 2:13. Richball got \$500 extra for beating 2:27. Take it all in all the meeting was a suc-

cess, and brought into prominence some horses heretofore but little known. The practice of offering an extra purse in a number of classes to horses beating certain time undoubtedly added a great deal to the interest, as in nearly every instance it was captured.

JUSTIN MORGAN.

Justin Morgan, the founder of the Mor. gan family, that bears his name, was bred 2:114, made at Hartford in 1881. Johnin Springfield, Mass., and foaled in 1793, the property of Justin Morgan, who took him to Randolph, Vt., where he became mile in 2:111-equaling Little Brown Jug, very celebrated as a stallion, and has left a larger number of descendants probably. than any other horse in North America. Justin Morgan was sired by True Briton, or Beautiful Bay, owned by Sealy Norton, of East Hartford, Conn. True Briton has a romantic history. He was ridden in the American Revolution by Gen. Delancy, a British officer in command of some refuges on Long Island. True Briton was captured or stolen from Gen Delancy by one Smith at King's Bridge, who took him over to the American forces near White Plains, and sold him for \$300, to Joseph Ward of East Hartford, Conn. Ward used the horse three or four years for a saddle and carriage horse, and afterwards disposed of him to Sealy Norton, who stood him for mares during his life. The following extracts from an advertisement of True Briton are taken from the Connecticut Courant for April 26th,

Beautiful Bay will cover (for the bene fit of the public), for 15s. the season. Cash or grain next fall. His sire was the imported Traveler owned in New Jersey. His dam Delancy's imported Racer. Ten pounds was offered for one of his colts, the carrying on of a large business.

when ten days old, at Lanesborough. He is in his prime, in fine order; bright bay, fifteen hands high; trots and canters

Justin was small; he stood about 14 hands high, and weighed about 950 lbs. Though small, he could not be beaten in style, strength or speed, by any competmatch took place in the vicinity. On remill. The challenge was accepted. He

military commanders for grand reviews. In the race for four-year-olds there were He had that bold, fearless, bounding ac putting in execution every nerve and muscle in his body, to show his accomplished style, to captivate admiring crowds.

No man of judgment could fail to discover his peculiar points of excellence, his oblique shoulders, high crest, fine ear, prominent and sagacious eye, perfect head, large and expanded nostrils, strong loins, long hips, deep and well-spread chest, high withers, short pasterns, strong and sinewy limbs, with all the important muscles far surpassing in size those of any other horse of his weight ever seen in

Justin Morgan left at least six sons that scattered his seed broadcast over the the flag dropped in her face also. The land. There is no horse, living or dead, time was 2:13 and 2:151. Johuson got \$500 that stamped his impress more strikingly upon his descendents than this great son of True Briton. Among his sons that perpetuated his blood to a large posterity, were the Hawkins Horse, the Fenton Morse, Sherman Morgan, Woodbury Morgan, Bullrush, and Revenge. Woodbury was the most distinguished for the get of famous saddle horses. He put on the same lofty style, bold and vigorous action, as his gallant sire, and transmitted them to his colts. It was the height of military ambition to be mounted on a Woodbury Morgan. They made the most insignificant looking officer look like a military hero mounted on a war charger. The officer earned more distinction from the magnificent display of his bounding steed than from his own merits as a soldier. But Bullrush and Sherman Morgan were the most distinguished for the large num ber of trotters that came down from their loins. They include the large Morrill family, and the still larger Black Hawk family, which number in their ranks away the detached portions of horn and breeding is included in the former; but some of the most celebrated horses that ever appeared on the trotting course. Through these sources the blood of Justin Morgan has been transmitted to one of largest families of trotters to be found in the history of breeding .- Observer, in Live Stock Journal.

> Eva, the winner of the race for colts and fillies of 1879, is owned by Bonanza Mackey. She is a very nervous animal, and acted so badly in the first heat that she sold away down in the pools. She was driven by Hickok.

> Just before Richbail, the pacer, started in the 2:20 race at Chicago, he was purchased by Frank Sherman, Secretary of the Jamesville, Texas, Driving Association, for himself and one or two other parties, for \$10,000.

THE Central Michigan Trotting Circuit, which was recently organized, will offer \$13,000 in premiums. The cities included in the circuit are five in number, and the dates for each are as follows: Marshall, July 31 to August 3rd; Eaton Rapids, few dressings of carbolized oil, in con-August 8th to 11th; Charlotte, August 15 junction with the poult ces, are usually to 18; Jackson, August 21 to 24; Flint, sufficient to bring about a cure. When August 28 to 31.

On Thursday last, during the Chicago races, Johnson, the phenomenal pacer, knife or a small saw, and the feet looked came out between the heats of a trotting race, and for a small purse attempted has sprung up, or a fungoid growth of to heat Little Brown Jug's best time, son made the first quarter in 331, the half in 1:051, the three-quarter in 1:38, and the but not winning the purse. The race was paced without a skip or break.

THE Secretary of the Cleveland Driving Park, has arranged a free-for-all race for \$4,000, with St. Julien, Edwin Thorne, Trinkett and Fanny Witherspoon, to be trotted on Thursday of the meeting there during the first week in August. He had also concluded a match race for \$1,000 a side, with \$2,000 added by the Association, between Majolica and Jay Eye See, but it is said the former is showing signs of During the time that fever is present a lameness, and the probability is that he will not be in condition to trot.

E. DILLON & Co., of Normal, Ill., the well-known importers of Norman horses have dissolved partnership, and a new firm has been organized to continue their business. It consists of Isaiah Dillon and sons, and Levi Dillon and sons, to be known as Dillon Bros. Their stables are situated two miles north of Bloomington. Ill., and within a hundred yards of the station at Normal. New stables have been built, and everything arranged for

Che Farm.

Foul in the Foot.

Nature.-Foul in the foot, or bustian foul, is by many regarded as analogous to the foot rot of sheep. It is an affection confined wholly and solely to the ox tribe, and has its location in the interdigital structures immediately above and between the claws. The disease is essentially an inflammation of the interdigital substances, brought about by irritation proaccompanied by a deal of suppurationthe burrowing of matter beneath the hoof at times going on to such an extent as to induce fungoid growths, or ulceration with sloughing of the more sensitive structures, and a deal of fever of the system. The disease affects the front more than the back part of the feet, is more frequent in spring and autumn, and is confined to sheds.

Causes-Foreign agents such as stones dirt, etc., getting between the digits and setting up irritation, followed by lameness; irregular and overgrowth of the hoofs; hardened accumulation of dirt, and any injury from external violence or penetration by thorns or nails. Keeping cattle in damp meadows or sheds, whereby the horn becomes so saturated and softened by the moisture that the wearing action of the pasturage induces separation of the hoofs at the coronet, and affords easy insinuation for any substance which may be handy, is perhaps a more frequent cause than any. It is also known to be a result of foot-and-mouth disease. Symptoms.-The first thing that attracts

attention is the lameness of the animal. At pasture it hobbles along in a queer manner, should two feet be diseased, and gives evidence of suffering acute pain; or, it is noticed to be lying down continually, and, unless obliged to go, will not get up changes in color that so pleasantly greet to feed. In the shed it walks with much difficulty, rests the leg, and does not as Wilder lived in the orchard; Pringle readily get over from side to side. If the and Arnold among the cereals; Bliss, feet are examined, a fætid dark-colored Gregory and Landreth among the vegedischarge can be seen oozing from be- tables, and Henderson, Vick and Parsons tween the digits, and there may be a raw surface having a tendency to ulcerate. In some instances a hard semi-horny fungoid growth may be apparent, in others a mass of proud flesh. Usually on picking the foot up and carefully examining between the digits, the horn is found more or less detatched from the structure beneath, and hangs in small shreds. There is a deal of heat and swelling about the fetlock which has a tendency to proceed up the leg. In the majority of cases the animal will be very feverish, off its appetite, and doing badly. Milch cows in full profit have their yield often reduced more than half in consequence of the systematic disturbance. In the worst and neglected instances there will be bleeding from the raw surfaces, and the burrowing of matter may be so great as to cause detachment of nearly all the horn of the foot. Occasionally, ulceration proceeds to the extent of exposing the bones, and is attended with a vast degree of bodily suffering, and eventually

the animal's death takes place. Treatment.-Remove the animal to a dry shed. In some instances, put on a bare, dry floor without any litter at all. Examine the feet carefully, and remove all | The same writer says: "Hybridization accumulated foreign substances. Pare and cross-breeding are the same." Crossgive the matter free exit. To do this with comfort fasten up the head of the animal. To get at the fore limbs is not such a difficult matter-a rope being tied round the leg a little way above the fetlock, carried up over the animal's withers, and held by a strong assistant on the opposite side, is sufficient. The animal will struggle a little at first, but will yield in the end. With the hind limbs more assistance is necessary. The rope should be adjusted in a similar way, carried backwards and apwards over a convenient stout beam, and held by one man, while another on either side of the beast keeps him in position. Another plan is to pass a stout fork shaft between the hind legs, and an assistant on either side, while pressing upon the animal's quarters to keep him n position, firmly grasps the lever and hoists the limb up so that the operator can get fairly at the diseased foot. Having carefully cleansed the parts from all extraneous material, detached portions of horn must be removed, and where the raw surfaces are at all unhealthy looking, poultices should be applied twice daily for two or three days. In a simple case a the horn is overgrown and the foot be comes mis-shapen, as much as practicable must be taken off with either the drawing to from time to time. Where proud flesh horn exists, the same should be removed with a sharp knife, when a dressing of carbolized oil, or sulphate of copper ointment applied on tow, and maintained in position by a bandage, will arrest any little undue bleeding! The growth of fresh horn may be encouraged by butter of antimony applied now and again with a feather. Suppuration must always be encouraged until the discharge ceases entirely. All chance of foreign matter penetrating must be cut off. In the latter stage of recovery, when new horn has been formed, the swelling of the fetlock subsided, and the animal commences to walk more easily, tar ointment applied to the point will generally complete the cure. good dose of Epsom salts should be administered and the animal be plentifully fed on succulent diet. With milch cows that have previously been at pasture, extra oil cake and good roots, or cut grass will cause them to bring the quantity of milk gradually up to its ordinary stand

ard. In those instances where the struc

tures appear obstinate in healing, or in

which a deal of ulceration has taken place,

the hoof cast, and the bone visible, it is

better to keep the animal entirely in the

sheds, make the best of it, and get him

ready for the butcher without delay .-

Frank Smith, M. R. C. V. S.

To the science of cross-breeding and hybridization are we indebted not only for our finest and most useful stock, but also for fine fruits, vegetables, flowers, and cereals. Inasmuch as nature does not hybridize or cross-breed her species under ordinary circumstances, and inasmuch as almost every individual plant in its wild state is inferior to those man has cross-bred and domesticated, there seems to be a wide field of improvement to be made by him. To some extent this field of improvement is already occupied. It seems to me to be only a beginning as yet. duced in various ways, and is frequently The apple of to-day-once the unsavory, distasteful sour crab of a century ago-is the leading fruit of the world. All honor to the art and science of man! The grape of 1883 has become the most delicate and healthful fruit in existence! The time will come when our cereals in all respects will be as much better than they now are as they now are better than those of a hundred years ago. I think I can see a comparatively seldom seen in cattle wholly field open to a variety of corn that will be adapted to every locality and a wheat that will resist, under all ordinary conditions, all enemies superinduced by atmospheric influences; a garden in which there will be a tomato without a wrinkle or core; a potato subject to no diseases; of fine quality and a sure cropper; an orchard in which fruits of all kinds will be far superior to any we now have, and a lawn upon which will grow flowers that will equal any in the tropics for beauty and fragrance. All this I believe will be con-

sumated on one condition, viz: that the farmer by careful selection shall keep his cereals from deterioration; that the gardener by observing the natural laws that govern vegetation shall keep his seed pure and improved; that the orchardist by systematic propagation of seedlings and cross-breeding shall keep the best quality to the front, and that the florist by an intermixture of species having the greatest number of valuable characteristics, shall keep in harmony all those us everywhere. Had not a few such men among the flowers, where, I ask, and in what condition would have been our wheat and corn, our apples and pears, our potatoes and beets, our roses and choicest flowers? We would certainly have been enjoying the products of the same old ideas entertained by our great-great-grand-fathers. Our best wheat would be still confined to the old bearded Mediterranean; our best corn would be the exhaustive and inferior one-eared maize of the American Indian; our best fruit the sour crab of Spitzber-

China Aster. Some distinguished writer has stated that "hybridization takes place between two species of the same genus when they are nearly allied to each other." Every variety of corn then is a hybrid, and the offspring coming from crossing one wheat upon another is a hybrid. I am not prepared to accept the statement as a fact. the former is not included in the latter.

Crossing the Shorthorns upon the Jerseys, the Cochins upon the Dorkings, smooth wheats upon bearded, red roses upon white, is cross-breeding but by no means hybridization, inasmuch as the offspring are still cattle, chickens, wheats and roses, and, moreover, they are capable of reproduction. Now if the sheep i crossed upon the goat, the turkey upon the guinea, the muskmelon upon the cu cumber, the rye upon the wheat, the rose upon the cherry, the apple upon the pear, the offspring, if any, are hybrids, being neitner sheep, nor goats, turkeys nor guineas, muskmelons nor cucumbers. wheat nor rye, roses nor cherries, pears nor apples, and, moreover, they seldom if ever reproduce.

Exchange of Seed Corn. A gentleman who has been traveling through the Southern States which make corn-growing a specialty, for the pur pose of studying the changes in the plant induced by climatic conditions, writes to the New York Tribune, saying that he finds that northern seed sent south, does, as claimed, sometimes produce heavier crops the first year than the ordinary de teriorated sorts of the locality, and the ears are larger than those of the parent plant. The second year the ears are larger still, but coarser and less in number. About the third year the produce is very scant, poor in quality, the ears ten to thirteen inches long, and the stalks twice the height of the northern parent. A worthless variety is the result, and doubtless will be every time the experiment is made of sending northern Flint corn

south for planting. Mr. Libby believes that large-eared corn can only be cultivated successfully south of latitude 40 degrees, except only in specially favored localities, as in east ern Pennsylvania, New York or Long Island, where the summer line bends northward at the command of the gulf stream. The small cob varieties are better adapted to the north, as size of cob. to a large degree, determines the time of ripening, and the first essential for a variety of corn in the north is earliness Mr. Libby found plenty of evidence that seed corn grown at the south and north cannot profitably be exchanged, but each section should produce its own.

A Delicious Appetizer.

That ensures digestion and enjoyment of food; a tonic that brings strength to the weak and rest to the nervous; a harmless diarrhos cure that don't constipate-just what every family needs-Parker's Ginger Tonic.

Cleanliness and purity make Parker's Hair Balsam the favorite for restoring the youthfu color to gray hair.

Agricultural Items.

THE New York Tribune says that any plant which crowds a better one is a weed of the

Mr. I. D. G. NELSON, of Fort Wayne, Ind., speaks of having utilized to great advantage a convenient straw-stack by placing its contents in alternate layers in mow with clover harvest. ed rather green.

IT costs one hundred and fifty dollars to im-

port a Jersey cow. This includes handling on the island after purchase, transporting across the Atlantic, and care during the three months detention in quarantine. THE State Entomologist, of Illinois, in view

of the destruction caused by the Hessian fly, advises farmers that the most expeditious way to exterminate the pest is to burn over the infested stubbles. Where this is impracticable, he recommends deep plowing and rolling.

THE American Cultivator very truly says: A farmer has no more right to grow a crop of weeds upon his own land to furnish seed to trouble his neighbors than he has to build fires upon his own land where they will oblige the neighbor to fight the fire in order to protect his own property from the flames." THE Grand Rapids Eagle reminds farmers

and village residents that there is a State law against allowing Canada thistles to grow on one's premises, or in the highway adjacent, and urges them, for their own interest, to see to it that this and other noxious and enroaching pests are kept in subjection by the prope cure. THERE is a howl among some farmers near Amherst, Mass., against the practice of those

in charge of the Agricultural College, who raise fruits and vegetables and put them on the local market at lower figures than farmers can do and make a profit. These farmers claim that the college has no more right to do this than it has to enter fancy stock or farm products for premiums in the local fairs, which i not allowed.

THE very best thing to make a belt hold wel is a can of good neats-foot oil, applied often enough to make it soft and pliable. This will never glaze over, and the belt will work every day alike, so you know just how much load i will bear and not give out. This is what is what is called the natural and proper treatment for a belt. There are a great many who make it a point to keep a dish of resin at hand, and every little while use it to make the belt do what it ought to do without resin. It makes things snap for a little while, but it soon glazes over and in the end is worse than noth-

In answer to a query as to the utility of feeding skimmed milk to cows, G. W. Hoffman, of the Elmira Farmers' Club, said: "It will increase the flow, but quality will be reduced. This is certain, so far as milk secretion is concerned, for I have made trial and found the result surprising. I had a fine three-quar-ter bred Holstein heifer, exceeding others in the herd in her milk yield, and I thought it gen, the old red cherry, the cast-iron pear, would be interesting to see what effect would the old Chickasaw plum and the poor, follow feeding with milk; so I gave her a liberbitter, dried-up seedling peach; our best al supply of skimmed milk, and the yield at vegetables, a potato full of eyes and sap; once ran up surprisingly. I did not test it to ascertain quality, for the experiment had no beets long and coarse; carrots small and definite object beyond the effect on milk se_ stringy; our best flowers the common cretion; but I judge the quality must have desingle Marigold, the single Pink and the creased about in proportion to the increase of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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so common to our best female population. A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History to it revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmquizes the organic functions, gives clasticity and framess to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale check of woman the fresh oses of life's spring and early summer time Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving or stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex
this Compound is unsurpassed. LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepare at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass, Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

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scription of an eminent physician.—The or Simple. Sofe and Sure Med cines for the pro-UST PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES.

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8. Neuralgis, Toothache, Faceache, ...

9. Hea-inches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo

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11. Suppressed or Painful Periods, ...

12. Whites, too Profuse Periods, ...

13. Whites, too Profuse Periods, ...

14. Sait Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions, ...

15. Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues 4.

16. Starrh, acute or chronic; Infanenza 2.

17. Files, Blind or Bleeding, ...

21. Secuping Compt., Violent coughs, ...

22. Secuping Compt., Violent coughs, ...

23. Georgia Compt., Violent coughs, ...

24. Georgia Compt., Violent coughs, ...

25. Georgia Charles, Wetting the bed 5.

26. Selember Compt., Physical Weakness, ...

27. Kidney Biscause, Physical Weakness, ...

28. Disease of the Heart, Papitation, ...

30. Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed 5.

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34. Vial, free of charge, on receipt of pric Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease & distinguish, also Hillustrated Catalogue FREI Address, H. mahreys' Homespathic Meche Co... 140 Fulton Street, New York.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR ghum, Maple Syrup and Sugar, Circulars free.
Whitenack, Bordine & Co. Tecumseh, Mich. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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It preserves meats, fish, oysters, milk, cream eggs, and other food products in all their freshness, purity and sweetness, in all seasons an A Trial Will Prove It.

This preparation is not to be classed with those failures which have preceded it. Scientific men like Prof. Samuel W. Johnson, of Yale College, and others have tested it thoroughly and give it their most hearty endorsement. At a slight expense you can satisy yourself by actual trial that it will do alt that is claimed for it.

How to Get It.

You do not have to buy a county right nor costly receipt. We sell neither the one nor the other. All druggists and grocers keep it, or we will send you a sample package prepaid by mail or express as we prefer. Name your express office.

It is Safe, Pure, Tasteless and Harmless.

Rex Magnus is composed of simple and harmless antiseptics, and the directions for its use are so plain that a child can follow them. It does not in the slightest degree affect the taste or appearance of the food and it contains no injurious substances.

Within the Reach of All.

ance of the food and it contains no injurious substances.

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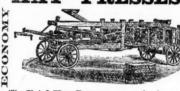
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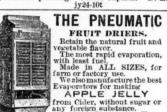
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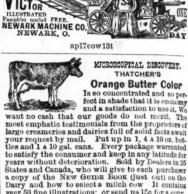
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Croup. - A Mother's Tribute.

Croup. — A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little
boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it
seemed as if he would die from strangulation.
One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small
and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than
half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL
had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at
our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

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CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but
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No. occ., for a state of the property of No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always

cure when the disease is not already beyond the

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Read before the "God Almi and indeed, pleasures; it to the spirit o ings and pa works; and a ages grow to come to buil garden finely greater perfe We go to th as for the l and painting. it is an older people have h and (except in

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GLIMPSES OF FOREIGN GAR-DENS.

[Read before the Michigan Horticultural Society Charles Fluhrer, of Grand Rapids.] God Almighty first planted a garden, and indeed, it is the finest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirit of man, without which build ings and palaces are but gross handy works; and a man shall see, that when ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately, sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the

greater perfection."-Bacon. We go to the old world for fine gardens, as for the best architecture, sculpture and painting. We do this chiefly because it is an older world than ours, where the people have had more time, more leisure, and (except in our later days of railroad and bonanza kings) more wealth has been the desert. Walking amid the luxuriant in the hands of individuals for the gratification of taste.

The useful precedes the ornamental. In a new country men must first have shelter, food and raiment-must give attention to those pursuits which serve their physical necessities before they can beautiful. Placed on a western prairie, with mouths to feed, the farmer and his good wife will think of plowing furrows and planting potatoes before building terraces and cultivating tube roses. And it has been so the world over. To be sure, our Hebrew scripture begins by describing man in a garden, but modern scholarship has almost absolutely determined that this account is poetical instead of historical, and that the primitive condition of man must have been one of savagery, with its accompanying hardships and struggles. Attention to the beautiful came much later. The earliest authentic account of gardens-in Egypt, Babylon, and later in Rome-represent them as the play-grounds of kings, or of the nobility who had became possessors of the wealth and leisure necessary to gratify their tastes and luxurious desires. Thus it has happened that in the old families, (with perhaps the aid of a more propitious climate than our own) so much attention has been paid to the ornamentation of grounds, and the extensive culti-

The "Glimpses" will be chiefly "a tale of two cities"-London and Paris. Seven and a half miles out of the former city, at Sydenham, is the well known Crystal Palace, the masterpiece of Sir Joseph Paxton. As the train approaches it glimpses of the rare structure are occasionally seen-its graceful, fragile proportions rising into view like a fairy scene; or you almost think that one of your wonderful castles in the air has become a reality. But to me it was mainly instructive on two points. Inside the building there are arranged for study all the different styles of architecture; and outside the two kinds of garden are represented in the Italian and English. English landscape gardening, as it is known in distinction from the geometric or continental, is free, irregular in its lines, avoids set forms,, and has gentle slopes and undulations. But the Italian garden here represents the continental style with its set figures, regular walks, and fountains and 'statuary interspersed. Three great terraces stretching along the front of the building are profusely ornathe Farnese Hercules. Below, on the grand terrace are flower vases. Intersecting these terraces is a walk 16 feet wide and 2,600 feet long, having on either side closely cut lawns relieved by beds of many colored flowers. The walks, terraces, steps, fountains, etc., are multiples and sub-multiples of the primary figure 8, like the palace itself, thus producing harmony of parts, but certain mechanical effects and affording a fair representation of the continental or geometric style of gardening. The balance of the 200 acres unoccupied

by buildings, with trees and winding distant hills for a back-ground, gives a good idea of English landscape gardening, best illustrated at Kew. At the end of garden of Eden." Certainly I never was in a place that so well combined instruction and delight.

Kew Gardens formerly belonged to the royal family, but were relinquished to the public by the reigning queen, who has done so much for the people. They are under control of commissioners for woods and forests; and comprise in an irregular quadrilateral, 270 acres. They are directly under the charge of Sir William Hooker and his son, Dr. Hooker. Here, as with the British and South Kensington seen proves bewildering to the unprofeswishing to investigate a particular vegetable product here has every opportunity.

as a marked illustration of the influence common houses in London and vicinity, a garden than this. they are dirty in appearance and

number being of glass and iron solely.

world-including the Sequoias of Califor- orange trees in tubs, some of them 400 out Italy, to be used in processions nia and the cedars of Lebanon. Here is years old. Winding among the statues through Holy Week. The Jews also use nor is it caused by too much dampness or heat also an equal variety of seeds, grains, and fountains are paths lined with flow- them at the festival of the Passover. grasses and bulbs-the East Indian portion being especially rich and full.

Chief among the glass structures is the central portion, 30 feet from the ground, and which enables the visitor to walk amid the foliage and tops of the tropical forest here gathered. This building is intended chiefly for palms from South America, Asia, Polynesia, Africa and the West Indies. Growing here are date trees, rearing their fronded branches to the very top of the structure, and bamboo canes as if in their native glades, 70 and the curious travelers' tree of Madagascar, with its sheathy base holding a quart of water-a substitute for wells in growth, one needs only to hear the chatter of monkeys and the songs of birds to render complete the illusion of being in an actual tropical forest.

Near by is the old water lily house, containing the Egyptian papyrus and water lilies in great variety, with red, blue and gain the wealth or leisure to cultivate the white blossoms. Among these and prominent, is the Nymphea Gigantia, of eastern and northern Australia. It has large blue flowers, which measure twelve inches in diameter. Here are also several varieties of the Egyptian Lotus, including the sacred plant, which bears flowers somewhat larger than our common water lily, petals fewer, more pointed and tinted with a delicate blue. Here is also the Sacred Bean, which is represented on Egyptian monuments and is at present an emblem of sanctity to the Hindoos and Chinese.

Not far from the last named structure is the other water lily house, erected for the medicinal, indigenous and ornamental Victoria Regia. It was the work of plants; besides a beautiful flower bed or Paxton and suggested to him the Crystal pleasure garden on an eminence 80 feet Palace, on a vastly larger scale. The main tank, 38x50, feet is occupied by the celebrated Victoria Regia, which covers nearly 1,800 square feet. The full grown leaves of this royal plant, which float on world with its monarchies and ancient the water, are from six to seven feet in diameter, perfectly round, with a flange or turned up edge three or four inches deep. The flower, resembling our water lily, is over a foot across. In the wings of the same house are economic plants, such as india rubber, ginger, indigo, gamboge, cotton, nutmegs, etc. Here are also shown curious orchids, pitchel plants, capable of holding two quarts of water, and the Venus Fly-trap, the irritable lobes of whose leaves close upon each other when touched, and imprison the venturesome insect. Darwin says it will eat beafsteak.

We also noticed one large greenhouse called the Succulent House, and devoted entirely to cactuses from Mexico, Central America . Africa and the Canaries.

Temperate Fern House No. 3. is devot ed to ferns of temperate climate, from the largest fronds to gossamers, and curious specimens of the climbing variety. Fern House No. 2 is chiefly filled with geraniums, verbenas and fuchsias--some of the latter running up 15 or 20 feet and forming perfect clusters of blossomswhile the arches of the structure are festooned with most lovely vines, redundant with flowers and fragrance.

The lawns in Kew are magnificent specimens of English gardening. Beds mented. The first, 1,500 feet long, has of flowers, lines of hedges and vines everytwenty-six allegorical statues, as Thor- where abound; while here is to be found waldsen's Mercury, Canova's Venus and every variety of tree that is grown in the temperate zone,—the Turkish oak, the Irish elm, the California Sequoia, the Lombardy poplar; the cedar of Lebanon and the Michigan pine. All these trees are distinctly labeled in English as well as in Latin, for the benefit of the unprofessional as for the scientist.

It is one of the most delightful and instructive of pleasure grounds to stroll in; and before I leave it I must not omit to notice, in lieu of the abrupt legend-"keep off the grass"-usually posted in such places, special invitation to visitors to use the grass. Remembering that grass is one of the most blessed of nature's gifts paths and graceful slopes and views of and how much we often pay to look at it, the rational management at Kew would forever win my commendation.

Crossing the Channel to Paris, there my notes, written on the evening of the day we meet the geometric style of gardens, that I visited Kew. I find this sentence: "I although of late years greatly modified. came away feeling that I had been in the The garden of the Tuileries in the centre of the city is a good specimen. It is quadrangular in form; and is a delightful place of resort for bonnes, children, invalids and pleasure seekers.

At the Rue Tuileries entrance, as one stands facing the garden, back of him to the south is the burnt out palace of the Bonapartes, with its tragic reminiscences of the Commune; to the rear of and connected with that is the famous Louvre. with its miles of pictures. On the right of him is the gay and busy Rue Rivoli, museums, the multitude of objects to be with its attractive shops, by night ablaze with light. On the left, a double row of beyond, along the Champs Elysees looms inmates. Although, like most of the no more picturesque artificial setting for

Let him enter. On the right and left are destitute of architectural ornament, yet grass plats with two circular basins ornathere is a profusion of flowers in their mented with vases and marble statuesnarrow garden beds, the windows are Eneas bearing his father from the alive with bright colors, and in some plains of Troy, a Bacchanite, Venus with cases the very fronts of the tenements are a dove, Flora and Zephyr, the Nymph of covered with vines. This is uncommon in Fontainbleau, and a bronze lion, finely London, and is a forcible argument in executed. There is also a central basin behalf of horticulture as an educator of beyond, and around it statues of Alexander the Great, Prometheus, a soldier till-In the Kew grounds there are at least ing the ground, Cincinnatus, Alexander eight conservatories, full half of that fighting a lion, etc. At the west end of a fine grove where games are permitted, is for its fruit. The tree grows extensively There are also three museums. In the an octagonal basin, 200 yards in circumlatter, the visitor finds in perfect classifi ference, with a fountain in the centre, Remo, at Bordighiera, and in their cation and arrangement, duly labelled and around statues of the seasons and vicinity; they are cultivated principally

ers, mostly geraniums, roses, lilies, this set arrangement. Flowers are more The Parisians study striking effects. of flowers of brightest colors. The decoration. In the garden of the Luxembourg-the only remaining examfeet high; bananas in all stages of growth; ple of the Renaissance in Paris-in the centre of this garden there is an immense circle, perhaps 200 feet in diameter, entire'y of geraniums eight or ten feet deep, and composed of white, pink and scarlet colors. Inside this is a fountain consisting of a basin with a group of children. Then there are terraces ornamented with statues of queens. I never looked upon a more striking floral display than that brilliant circle of geraniums. Standing on the steps at the rear of the Trocadero, and looking toward the Champs de Mars,

> charming and exhibarating scene. The celebrated Jardin des Plantes is a quadrilateral of 75 acres. A large part is given to natural history and a zoological garden. The botanic garden (of the Jardin des Plantes) has several subdivisions, spaces filled with aquatic, industrial, high. But while there is an admirable classification of trees and plants here, it is vastly inferior to the garden at Kew, and the Londoner comtemptuously contrasts

shading from a deep scarlet to the most

delicate pink or white. This garden,

with its rampant figures of a horse, steer,

elephant and rhinoceros (grand speci-

mens of sculpture) presents a most

its menagerie with his boasted "Zoo." But there are seasons when Paris itself seems a flower garden. All along the streets and boulevards there are stalls where they are for sale, and window gardening is maintained on an extensive scale

I should fail to properly close this paper without mention of a beautiful extempore flower garden which is made in one locality twice a week. On Tuesdays and Fridays the flower women hold their market on the broad sidewalk against the Madeline church. On the the right hand, as you wander through, there is an extensive collection of flowers in pots, wrapped in delicate white paper, and sold so cheap that the poorest servant can purchase for her room; while on the left are cut flowers in great abundance and variety-bouquets, eighteen inches across, of Marechal Neil roses, being of fered for five francs each.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.

The very wet season has considerably shortened the strawberry crop in this vicinity. Still, on naturally dry or well drained land the injury has not been very serious. On wet or undrained soils, in some cases, we understand the crop has been nearly or quite ruined.

The Bidwell, Sharpless, Miner's Proli fic, and Champion, have given very good returns; while the Crescent has fairly outdone everything else; producing fully twice as much as Wilson of the same planting, in adjacent rows. It was kept in rows about six inches wide; thus giving a good illustration of the profitableness of narrow row, or hill culture.

Raspberries are now in season; and will be a fine crop, except where planted on lands lacking drainage; where in some cases not the fruit only, but even the plants also, are nearly or quite ruined. It seems probable that many peach

trees, on unsuitable soils, have dropped their fruit; and in some cases suffered severe if not fatal injury from this cause.

SOUTH HAVEN, July 18, '83.

Dates. The date is the fruit of the Pania dactyfera, the Byled-el Djerid of the Arabs. The palm date has a naked and cylindrical stem; it grows in Asia and in certain provinces of Africa, and is about 800 yards long and 350 wide, and abundantly used by the natives, and is as were all either entirely rotten or partially indispensable to them as the cocoanut to the savages of Oceanica.

The flowers of the date are inclosed in a long spathe and change into an oblong fleshy fruit, yellow in color, of which the thick skin is readily preserved by drying. It incloses a cylindrical, deep furrowed nut, hard and corneous, which contains an oily and sugary substance. Each date tree carries a variable number of clusters and these in maturity attain a length of about a meter, and a weight of ten or twelve kilogrammes. When the fruit is to sional visitor. Here are brought together | plane trees skirts the garden and beyond is | be preserved, it is gathered before reaching vegetable productions from the four the Seine. Looking directly north along maturity and dried in the sun. Their cultiquarters of the earth. The gardens are the centre of the garden, he sees at the vation requires fresh water and a hot sun. of greatest value to the scientist, and one lower end the Place de la Concorde, the There are more than thirty varieties noblest public square in the world, with of dates, among which the male date, its fointains, its groups of statuary, dakkar, or menakker, is pre eminent. All We must not neglect to mention the Cleopatra's needle in its centre on the these varieties have the same botanical houses in the half-circle at the entrance, very site of the deadly guillotine; while characters, their trunks resemble the underground stems of ferns, their leaves are of the garden horticulture on their the famous Arc de Triomphe. There is pinnate and luxuriant. Dates are planted in two different ways: the first consists in sowing the seed and transplanting the tender shoots at proper intervals, the second in planting the young buds which appear at the foot of the adult tree or grow

from the axils of the leaves. The palms and their congeners belong to the warm regions of the earth; they are found in India, Persia, etc. In Europe their sole representatives are the Chamarops humilis, and the cultivated date palm, whose fruit does not ripen naturally. The date is common in Spain, where it is cultivated upon a great scale in Provence; there are numbers at San and in ample space, an interminable river gods. The Alli des Orangers for their palms, which are bleached and

The gathering of the dates takes place dahlias, etc. Here you are struck with the in autumn, two or three times, and is over great difference between the French and in three months. They are divided into 'palm stove," 362 feet long, 100 feet English manner of displaying flowers. three sorts, according to their state of deficiency in the soil of certain food constituhigh at the highest point, with wings Britain, and designs of small plants in mats they become at first soft, then fill supplied in the well known German potash 50 feet long and 30 feet high. There is the form of mounds, stairs, etc., with with a juicy pulp, then thicken and are an interior gallery running around the blossoms and foliage plants of different no longer liable to change. The best shades and colors, and usually stone crop dates come from Africa by the way of for the edge. But in Paris you see none of Tunis; they are as large as a finger and of an orange hue; their flesh is solid, vinous irregularly, carelessly, naturally placed. in taste, sweet, and somewhat viscous; they contain a nutritive principle helpful There will be great patches or long rows to horses, used on long journeys, and also that stimulus of heat be suddenly diminished useful in fattening cattle. The fruit is geranium is extensively used in floral softened by boiling in water, and goat's milk is added. The Arabs in their pilgrimages across the desert make a species of bread from them, and use the pulp, extracted by pressure in earthenware colanders, for butter and sugar.

Thinning Plants.

Among the numerous duties which the gardener is called upon to perform, there are few more important than the judicious thinning of plants, yet important as it is the work is often delayed or not half done: this is because, to many, it is a very disagreeable work to do. When the plants are small, which is the time to thin, again one sees a similar display in long it seems like a waste of land to leave the rows of geraniums 10 or 12 feet deep, and plants as far apart as they ought to be, so they are often left to stand twice as thick as they ought to be. The gardener makes an effort to leave the largest and pull out the smallest, but he no sooner gets a plant out of the ground than it appears to him the smallest, thus keeping up a constant irritation, which no doubt is increased by the frequent sharp pains that shoot down the spinal column to remind him that the position he is obliged to assume to do the work properly is not a natural one.

Among the difficult plants to be thinned

may be named the beet. The seeds of this plant are so constructed that there are often two or three plants that come from what appears to be only one seed; these plants come up so near each other that the leaves intertwine, thus making it difficult to remove one without removing them all, but unless they are thinned to one plant in a place, the crop will not be satisfactory, especially if they are early beets for the table. Carrots are also somewhat, difficult to thin, though if taken when small are not as bad as beets. Onions are not quite as bad as many other plants, nor is it so important to have them thinned if the land is very rich. Squashes, cucumbers, and melons, need thinning quite as much as any other plants, and although it is but little labor to do it, it requires more than an ordinary amount of courage to do it properly, especially the squashes, which ought to be thinned out to three in a hill. Those who have not already thinned the plants in the garden should lose no time in doing so .- Mass. Ploughman.

Fruit Under Ground.

As the statement that fruit, peas, and some other vegetables can be kept without damage by "packing in boxes, covering tightly and burying below frost and where water cannot settle into the box. is going the rounds of the press again we give the following from the German town Telegraph:

We have not the slightest faith in the recommendation that glapes can be kept in this manner. There is absurdity on the very face of this. Water may not settle into the box, but moisture certainly will, and one is about as destructive as the other. What do we want better than the easy, cheap, simple boxing, which is now so successfully pursued?

Some years ago we tried this method as we have before said, with our late pears, and failed utterly. The pears were without imperfections. Each specimen was carefully wrapped up in paper, and packed in dry, tight boxes, plenty of extra paper being placed at the sides and at the top and bottom. The lids were nailed down. The boxes were buried in high, dry ground below the frost. About Christmas, when there was little frost. wishing to see how the experiment was turning out, one of the boxes was taken up and examined. The contents were as wet as though they had been exposed to a rain, when the lid was removed, and our hopes accordingly received a damper. We set to work to unwrap the pears, and when the job was finished there was not a single sound one to be found-they so. The two remaining boxes were then exhumed and examined, and they proved to be no better. In all these boxes there was not one sound pear, and this only the

last week in December. We made a similar statement to this at the time. Grapes, we are confident, would share the same fate.

Horticultural Notes.

THE first raspberry to ripen on the Rural New Yorker Experiment Grounds was the Hansell, June 24th.

THE Rural New Yorker now says Fay's Proli fic currant, is all it is said to be. The fruit is as large as that of the Cherry current while the racemes are longer, and ripen one week before the old Red Dutch.

A. M. WILLIAMS, in the Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer says the best remedy for pear blight consists in cutting off the diseased part as it appears; the trouble is everywhere the removal of the affected part is too long delayed He says he is well convinced that where there is sufficient vigilance, there will be but little loss with the blight.

Ir you wish to propagate a hardy shrub that does not sprout from the roots, the way to do it is by layering. Select a slender, low-growing branch, strip off all but the terminal leaves, bend it down and fasten it against the ground and cover with earth. From the leaf nodes tiny rootlets will start and a new plant form, which when well rooted can be severed from the

THE results of Dr. Penhallow's researches and experiments on the subject of peach yellows, made at Houghton Farm, incline him to the opinion that the disease is not caused primarily by fungi or parasitic plants, although Variety of woods from all parts of the which skirts a terrace, has two rows of which are also sent to Rome and through they may accompany it, and aggravate it by Opremium with spacks.E.H.Pardee, New Haven, Co

bush.

their attacks on the plant weakened by disease in the atmosphere, nor by excessive drouth, cold, nor by want of proper drainage in the soil, nor by the use of fermentable stable manure. The primary cause he considers to be a wide at the centre, and nearly 100 feet There is much ribbon gardening in Great maturity. Exposed to the sun upon ents, especially potash and chlorine, which are salt, muriate of potash.

> BEN PERLEY POORE says in the American Cultivator: "Plants should never be watered in the heat of the day in hot weather, nor in the evening when there is any danger of frost. When sunshine long continued, says Darwin, has stimulated the plant into violent action, if by the affusion of cold water, or by its sudden evaporation, death ensues, exactly as it has frequently happened to those who have bathed in cold spring water after having been heated by violent and continued exercise on a hot day. Very lately in this city some very precious plants, by accident, were not watered early in the morning, but at eleven o'clock, when the pots and the earth were much heated; the consequence was the sudden death of six out of eleven of them.

THE Germantown Telegraph says it is not generally as widely known as it should be that asparagus beds may be set out in mid-sum mer, and will do very well if properly done Select new plants in the old beds, which have sprouted since spring from last year's seeds, and plant in beds of deep, rich soil, of course removing all the tops and setting the roots three inches below the surface. Be very care ful to prevent the roots from drying while transplanting. Set two feet six inches each way, and when the place or hole is made for the roots, fill with water, and let it alone for a couple of hours for the water to soak away, and then plant. On taking up the young plants that he has pulled up the largest and left | they should be put in a pan of water, and taken from the pan one by one as they are set in the holes thus prepared, pressing them in firmly, in order that they may take instant hold of the soil and go on growing, as they will, with scarcely any delay. Asparagus roots thus set will yield sprouts for cutting one year from the ensuing spring.

Sparkling Eyes,

Rosy cheeks, and clear complexion only accompany good health. Parker's Ginger Tonic better than anything, makes pure, rich blood and brings health, joyous spirits, strength and beauty. Ladies, try it.-Bazar.

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ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, remov

SAMARITAN

ing the cause. Routs bilious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless layative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind

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the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheu matism by routing it. Restores life-giving proper ties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all ner disorders. EW Reliable when all onfates fafl. Redyspepsia or money refunded.

Diseases of the blood own it a conqueror. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand leading citizens clergymen and physicians in U.S. and Europe. For sale by all leading druggists. \$1.50. (13) The Dr.S.A. Richmond Med Go. St. Joseph, Mo.



CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation,

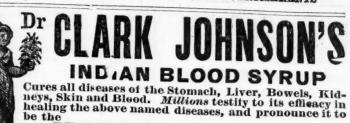
and PURIFY THE BLOOD. NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a centery, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box.
For sale by all druggists.

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DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—

This is to ce tify that your Indian Blood Syrup has benefited me more for Palpitation of the Heart, of two years' standing, than all other medicines I ever used.

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ROCHESTER. N. Y., Apr. 6th, '83. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:
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PORT BYBON, N. Y. Feb. 20, '82. Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

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Notice is hereby given that Thomas S. Furniss and Henry A. Cleland, who respectively reside in the City of Detroit. Wayne County, Michigan, have formed a limited partnership under and pur-uant to the statutes of the State of Michigan in such case made and provided, and that the terms of said partnership are as follows, to wit: First—The name or firm under which said partnership business is to be conducted is Thomas S. Furniss and Company. Second—The general nature of the business is to the conducted by said partnership is the manufacture and sale of druggists specialties, and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be at Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Third—The names and respective places of residence of the general and special partners are as follows, vk.: Thomas S. Furniss, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, who is the general partner, and Henry A. Cleland, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, who is the special partner. Fourth—The amount of capital stock contributed to the common stock by sald special partner, Henry A. Cleland, is the sum of three thousand dollare. Fifth—Said partnership is to commence on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1883, and is to terminate on the twenty-first day of June, A. D. 1888.

Dated Detroit, June 21, 1883.

HENRY A. CLELAND.

oit, June 21, 1883. THOMAS S. FURNISS. HENRY A. CLELAND. e26-7

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MICHIGAN FARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industries and producing interests of Michigan.

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

Sabscriptions...... \$1 65 Per Year

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:

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State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1883.

WHEAT. The receipts of wheat in this market the

past week were 14,160 bu., and the shipments were 105,329. The stocks now held in this city amount to 547,058 bu., against 681,862 last week, and 70,636 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of this grain on July 14 was 18,170,321 bu, against 18,598,493 bu the previous week, and 8,947,865 bu at the corresponding date in 1882. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 428,172 bu. The exports for Europe for the week were 457,481 bu., against 996,-371 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 6,041,333 bu, against 6,-616,152 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882.

The course of the market the past week has been toward higher prices, especially for spot wheat. Business has been greatly interfered with by the strike of the telegraph operators, and dealers are doing but little. It is therefore a wonder that prices did not go down instead of upward, but it seems the situation was strong enough to prevent this. The advance on the various grades of spot wheat up to Saturday ranged from 21 to 5c per bushel

Yesterday the market was quiet, and under continual pressure from the "bear" side, gave way a point or two. It was not from anything in the situation, however, which we regard as stronger to-day than a month ago, but simply from a disposition among dealers to let business alone in the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs at the various commercial centers. It is impossible to get dispatches to many places, and the risk is too great in doing any trading in the dark.

to July 23d.

	white.	white.	white.	red.	red.
July 2	1 011/4	92	76	1 08	0.00
" 3	1 01		76	1 071/2	
4 4	****			****	
6 5					
6	1 001/2	91	76	1 05%	
** 7	1 031/2	921/2	76	1 0616	
9	1 02	92	751/2	1 071/2	961/2
10	1 02	91	76	1 071/2	
** 11	1 021/4	911/2	76		95
12	1 03	91	76	1 071/2	
" 13	1 031/4	9114	77	1 09	98
" 14	1 0416	9112		1 11	
" 16	1 0634	9232	79	1 111/6	
" 17	1 081/2	95	79		1 00
** 18	1 08	97	79	1 14	1 00
" 19	1 0734	951/2	79		
4 20	1 0814	96	80	1 131/4	
. 21	1 08%	98	82	1 1314	1 00
" 23	1 081/4	98	821/2	1 15	1 03
. D.J	-t4	13	34	***	

Rejected wheat sold yesterday at 72c per bu.
 one week previous at 71c per bu.

Under the present condition of affairs with no telegraphic service worthy of the pame, but little speculation can be indulged in, and members of the Board of Trade are sustaining heavy losses daily in consequence. The various deals show an advance over the prices quoted one week ago. The following table gives the closing prices of the various deals each day during the past week:

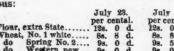
	Aug.	Sept.	Oc
Tuesday	1 091/4	1 10%	1 12
wednesday	1 08%	1 091%	1 11
Thursday	1 07%	1 09	1 10
Friday	1 08%	1 10%	1 11
Saturday	1 09	1 11	1 11
Monday	1 081/2	1 101/4	1 11

At this writing the outlook for the wheat crop in this State is very gloomy. Harvest commenced last week with a few days of favorable weather, but on Friday it became showery, the atmosphere heavy and muggy, and these conditions have been continued up to this time. It looks as if another crop of grown wheat was to be the result. What wheat has been cut in this State is not keeping the promise it gave while standing. The heads are small and poorly filled, and there are numerous complaints of blight. It looks as if the yield would be fully ten millions of bush. els less than a year ago. If we are to have a portion of the crop sprouted also, the outcome will be a serious matter to farmers. We hope yet to see the weather becomes more settled before harvesting commences in the middle and northern tier of coun-

The leading markets of the country are very quiet, a usual state of affairs at this season, and this quietness has been intensified by the general strike of telegraphic operators, which apparently bids fair to continue for some time yet. Receipts of wheat from the interior are light, and likely to be so for some time.

The foreign markets are also quiet, and there are signs of weakness at some points. The stocks of wheat held in England are unusually large, and the receipts from Russia and British India, as well as from this side of the Atlantic, are

heavy for the season. The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-



COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 1,929 bu., and the shipments were 1,865 bu. The visible supply in the country on July 14 amounted to 11,612,418 bu. against 12,336,52 9 bu the previous week, and 6,000,134 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 10,064,622 bu, against 1,117,812 bu. for the corresponding eight weeks in 1882. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 724,111 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 6.280 bu., against 15,066 bu last week, and 23,499 at the corresponding date in 1882. The total exports of this grain from Sept. 1, 1882 to July 14, 1883, were 40,618,613 bu, while for the corresponding dates in 1881-82 they were 25,401,673 bu. Our local market has kept steady, but trading is very light, with nothing doing in a speculative way. No. 2 corn is quoted at 521@53 per bu., and high mixed at 54c, a slight advance from the prices of a week ago. The Chicago market has been very steady, at one time showing symptoms of an advance in prices, but at the close rates quoted for spot were about the same as a week ago, while futures were generally lower. No. 2 corn is quoted there at 511c for spot and July and August delivery, 50%c for September and 501c for October. The New York market is slightly higher than a week ago. The volume of exports keeps up well, and shows that the foreign demand sufficient to absorb all the offerings without depreciating values. In Liverpool on Saturday new mixed American corn was quoted at 5s. 3d., against 5s. 4d. one week previous, with a firmer market. The receipts of oats in this market the

past week were 17,486 bu., and the shipments were 250 bu. The visible supply of this grain on July 14 was 3,465,829 bu., against 1,312,849 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city yesterday amounted to 14,220 bu., against 16,830 bu. the previous week, and 5,354 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week of 243,308 bu. The market has been a for No. 2 white, and 39c for No. 2 mixed. The steadiness for corn has helped the market for this grain, and while there has been considerable dullness at other points prices have held pretty steady. In Chica go prices are higher than a week ago, No. mixed being quoted at 341c per bu. In 28ac. In New York oats are steady at ous. lower figures than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 white, 39@40c; No. 2 white, 431@44c; No. 1 white, 54c: Western white, 44@54c; State white. 49@ 55c; mixed 40@401c; No. 1 mixed, 411c; Western mixed, 361@43c; No. 2 Chicago, 41@41&c per bu.

HOPS.

The only interest taken in hops a present is in the growing crop. Very little business is doing at present, and what hops are moving are selling away down. Reports from the hop districts as to the The following table exhibits the daily promise of the growing crop are very conclosing prices of wheat from July 2d flicting. In New York, taking the State as a whole, the crop will be a fair one if nothing interferes with it before maturity. In the Wisconsin district the outlook is good for an average crop. In Oregon and Washington Territory, where there have been extensive yards planted the last few years, there is fear of a failure of the crop from lack of rain. Abroad, the prospect | the market: seems favorable for an immense vield, if the following from the London Brewers' Guardian of a late date, is to be relied

"Everything, as we write, points to the production of a very large crop of hops. If we were living in the old betting days. when the hop duty was as much a subject for wagering as horse racing, the betting in favor of at least £260,000 old duty, and at present there really is no reason why it should not be assessed at \$300,000, equal to a total crop of 600,000 cwts., or a yield of nearly 9 cwts. per acre all round. It will be seen, then, tha everything is couleur de rose in the English hop plantations. From all accounts, those of foreign countries are in nearly as good a condition. The German hop land, whose acreage has largely increased, gives every promise of a heavy crop. From Belgium and Holland similar reports ar-

Other English papers speak in the same strain of the prospects of growers for a fine crop. In this connection we give the following reports of interviews with Chicago dealers, which we find in the Tribune of that city. Mr. J. A. Jones

"Prices were away up in Chicago, but they have been dropping since March. I know of sales made as high as \$1 20 There was a short crop, and outsiders bought on speculation; but the brewers held off, and used substitutes and very few hops, and then everybody wanted to sell. A fair quality is worth 40 cents now. It looks, however, as this year's crop would not be a large one, and prices will go up again, as contracts for new hops have already been made at 50 cents, and the vines are just beginning to

Mr. Hoffheimer, another party inter ested in hops, held about the same views He said:

"There are not many old hops now i the market, and the choice lots are worth 55 and 60 cents. The new crop will not be large from all accounts, and I look for higher prices."

We hope growers will get the "higher prices" predicted, but we confess to feeling a little dubious about it. The New York market is dull and weak, and not over 30c per lb. can be obtained for the best lots. Quotations there on Saturday were as follows:

Castern, crop of 1882, fair to choice.

THE glanders is epidemic in nineteen how to stamp it out. It will be good policy for those buying horses in that State to have them examined by a veterinary surgeon. We don't require that

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter have fallen off somewhat the past week, although they are yet equal to the demands of the trade. This has caused a better feeling among dealers; and while values are no higher than a week ago it is easier to get the fair demand at 16c & tb., and for choice somewhat higher prices could be realized. But the lower grades, over-salted and not wanted by any one. Creamery butter is quoted at 20c P tb. In Chicago there is a very unsatisfactory condition in the trade at present, the demand light and confined entirely to local requirements, and values weak and irregular. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 21@22c; fair to choice do, 17@ 19c; choice dairy, 15@16c; fair to good do, 13@14c; common grades, 11@12c. The New York market has not been either active or steady, but choice butter, suitable for the home trade, was well sustained at a shade higher rates than a week ago. Quotations on new State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 23c; extra do, 21@22c; choice do, 20@21c; fair to good do, 181@191c; ordinary do, 171 @18c; fancy tubs and pails, 21c; fine do, 20c; good do, 17@19c; and fair do, 15@ 16c ♥ tb. Quotations on new western are

as follows:		
Western imitation creamery, choice	16	@17
Western do, good to prime	14	@15
Western do, ordinary to fair	13	@
Western dairy, best	16	@
Western dairy, good	14	@15
Western dairy, ordinary	12	@13
Western factory, best current make	14	@
Western factory, fair to good	11	@13
Western factory, ordinary		

The N. Y. Daily Bulletin, in its weekly review of the market, says:

"Trade is fair on local account-indeed a little better, if anything, though the in crease of demand is no greater than migh be looked for on this day of the week. Buyers, of course, all want first-class goods, and have taken up about all the fine dayored packages from the first receipts at full former rates, and some of the trade even claim a trifle better rates, though quotations are not exceeded except on oc to speak of came to hand, and most of th of 243,308 bu. The market has been a western creamery, etc., is of summery dull one most of the week, but so far flavor, which prevents its sale to the home values have been maintained at the range trade, and shippers will not look at it on quoted a week ago, namely 42½ per bu. the valuation made by receivers. It has, therefore, to go into store and take the chances with the balance of the accumulaions. For held goods the demand is not only slow but decidedly indifferent, and the amount of stock taken out this week will afford no relief.'

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending July 14 were futures July is quoted 34gc, August at 617,778 lbs., against 393,923 lbs. the previ-28 c, September at 27 c, and October at ous week, and 414,318 lbs. two weeks previ-

> Cheese is very quiet, and on anything not choice there is a disposition to shade prices. The nominal quotations are 104 @11c to to for full cream State, with 111c paid for choice selections, and some lots not up to the standard going at 10c. The Chicago market is reported fairly active, with exporters taking good supplies at current figures. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, P lb., 9@ 91c; full cream flats, 91@10c; flats slightly skimmed, 5@6c; common to fair skims, 31@41c; low grades, 1@3c & lb. The New York market has been irregular the past week, advancing slightly and then receding to about former values. Quotations

in that market are as follows.	
State factory, fancy	@1
State factory, prime	@
State factory, fair to good	834@
State factory, ordinary	7 @ 1
Ohio flats, choice	81/2@
Ohio flats, good to prime	8 @
Creamery skims, choice	5%@6
Creamery skims, good	5 @ 1
Creamery skims, faira	4 @ 4
Skims, poer	2 @ 3

The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday says of

"Cheese has had quite a muddled mar ket during the week, and once or twice the position was little better than nominal, and very few of the trade were really satisfied with results. At the outset mat ers looked steamy and the opening flurry carried colored up 10%@10%c under the try er, as well as good passed on contract, and the combinations went 10%c, with a great deal of buoyant talk indulged in, though it was quite evident from the first that only a few shippers would submit and they very soon filled their orders. Still, no quotable change took place until business ommenced over the fresh receipts Thursday, and then it developed that former extremes could not be maintained with 10½c as a top and some pretty nice stock sold for less. A strong effort was made to advance white cheese to 10½c, but 10 c was the highest fully established and 10c top on the bulk. There is still too much white cheese and it has to be crowded to sell. The advance and reaction this week have both been accompanied by considerable manipulation and counter manipulation, and we find divisions in ranks of both buyers and sellers."

The exports of cheese from all American ports for the week ending July 14 foot up 10,151,497 lbs., against 6,532,469 lbs. the previous week, and 7,672,392 two

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 51s. per cwt. for choice American cheese, the same prices as reported a week

In the last issue of the American Dairyman we see a report of the Michigan Cheese factory, located at Hilliards, Allegan County, for the month of May. As it may prove of interest to others of our readers who are supplying factories with milk, we give it in full:

"We have just made our settlement for May, and thinking we have done pret-ty well, I send you a statement of what we have done, and ask if any one can beat it. We received at the factory dur-ing May 135,123 lbs. of milk, from which made 13.913 lbs. of cheese and 99: lbs. of butter. The cheese was sold at an average price of 11½ cents. We work on the co-operative plan, and the patrons receive for their milk after paying all expenses, \$1.068 per hundred lbs. The buter was sold at an average of 21 cents."

The butter, of course, was made at th expense of the cheese, and it seems ques tionable whether it would not have paid better if made into cheese, when the higher price that would have been obtained for the entire product as well as the additional pounds of cheese that would have resulted is considered. The price received by farmers for the milk furnish ed is, however, a fair one, and shows counties in Illinois, and the question is that dairying is yet a paying business where intelligently pursued. At \$1.068 per hundred lbs., the price per quart would probably average about 31 to 31 cents, according to the specific gravity of disease in Michigan, even it it is offered the milk, which varies in different locali- this season. The Eastern States have bushels per acre where we have usually ties, and also in different cows.

The eastern markets, notably that of Boston, are showing considerable more activity, and as a consequence sellers have been enabled to get outside figures for desirable wools more readily than for some weeks. The demand for washed Michigan highest quotations. Good butter is in and Ohio wools in that market has been good. The sales there for the week foot up 3,346,610 lbs. domestic and 240,000 lbs. foreign; or 3,586,610 ths. in all; against 2, strong flavored, are difficult of sale, and are 891,900 lbs. last week and 3,966,800 lbs. for the corresponding week of last year. The sales of washed fleeces included 298, 900 lbs. Michigan X and above at 841@ 35c: 36,000 lbs. do at 33@37c: 91,200 lbs. Ohio X and above at 35@37c: 92,000 lbs. Ohio and Penn XX at 37@40c; 10,000 lbs. No. 2 and coarse at 30@33c; 40,000 lbs. various at 35@40c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 55,000 lbs Michigan and Ohio and other fine delaine at 38 to 40c; 29,200 lbs. No. 1 combing at 42 to 43c; 1300 lbs. unmerchantable do at 30c; 8000 lbs. \$-blood Missouri combing at 30c; 20,000 lbs. 4-blood Missouri and Indiana combing and below at 24 to 25c; 34,600 pounds coarse combing and depaine, part at 25 to 28c. The Bulletin of that city says of the market: "Prices are generally steady and un-changed, though slight alterations have

occurred on some grades, and our classified list of sales will be found to show a wider range of values than heretofore. Several of the sales of Michigan X at 35c have had the delaine in, and dealers are complaining of the prices at which delaine selections have been made this week. They think a manufacturer ought to pay more than 3c a pound for the privilege of going through a lot of wool and skinning out the lightest as well as the longest and strongest fibres. No 1 washed combing has sold at full prices; but some purchases of low combing have been made by a worsted mill at figures that appear cheap, 20,000 lbs. of Missouri and Indiana comb ing being bought at 24 to 25c. A straight blood Kentucky, however, is held at 27c as heretofore. Ohio XX has sold princi pally at 38c, and a house which has the reputation of grading the best XX Ohio

The New York market also shows evilence that the dealers are rapidly recovering from their scare. The Daily Bulletin

"Indeed the disposition on the part of manufacturers to look over stocks and oc-casionally take a little wool when suited to their regular wants is rather stimulated and the inclination toward a steadier tone, before noted, becomes slightly more prominent. Even the chronic 'bears' are commencing to growlin a somewhat more gentle strain, and seem to think the mar-ket must be at hard-pan at least. Business for the week not only shows some increase in volume, but it is of a more general character, with all operators reporting sales at the figures they have for some time being asking, and at the close the expression, as compared with the ear ly portion of the month, is quite cheerful deed, it looks as though the preliminar movements to which we have of late call ed attention are commencing to bear fruit, and there is reasonable basis for hope that the period of extreme stagnation

has passed,"
We note sales there of unwashed Michi gan and Ohio fleeces, but as usual the are reported as on "private terms." The Economist is still "bearing" the market, as will be seen by the following extract:

"We think, from present appearance, that at all points less anxiety exists to get wool, and those who have wool to sell present more anxiety than those who have not. In the western States fleece wool is duller, and those who wanted 35c in Ohio now offer at 33c, while those were buying at 33c are holding off and getting more wool. We think that in Michigan the spurt is over, and although most of the wool is in second hands, yet it is by no means all sold, as most of the second-hand lots remain on hand as yet unsold. The same is true of Wisconsin, while in San still hangs fire.'

That paper also gives its ideas of the results of the slow market of this season. and they will be generally acquiesced in It savs:

"What will result from this slow sea son will be that good discrimination will be shown. A grower who gets his wool up in bad shape should be discriminated against. Before we can grow the choicest. cleanest grades of wool we must have this care taken, and when a grower does get his wool up well and carefully, he should

get the benefit of it.
"" * * * * The fact is, rubbish
must take a back seat and sell for only what it is worth when scoured. We know that of California, Texas and Territory wools the markets are oversupplied. want to see a larger quantity of good wool, like Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin in fine sorts, and Kentucky, Indiana and Georgia in unwashed medium. We know we can grow an abundance of the best wool, but to do so we must see that they are appreciated. The burry wool of California and Texas has been a curse to the country.

The point the Economist makes that we can grow an abundance of the best wools, but to do so we must see they are appreciated," is eminently true. Let manufacturers exercise discrimination in buyng, stop using shoddy and refuse in their goods, and wool growers will be encouraged to not only grow good wool, but to put it into market in good shape.

There has been but little done in the in terior the past week, and prices show no change. We look for a more active market with a strong probability of better prices later in the season. At Boston, the past week, only 760 bales of foreign were received, against 2,875 bales for the corresponding week last year. The low price of domestic is completely shutting off foreign imports, except in the grades of carpet wools. Hence we think bottom has been touched, and the chances favor an advance to a point where domestic will be on a parity with foreign of the

A. F. Dewey, of Cambridge, Mich., has sold his clip of wool of 2,600 lbs., to C. H. Dewey & Son for 294c per lb. One half of the clip was medium, from which was taken some fine delaine. The above firm have purchased 30,000 lbs, this season, at an average of 29c for clean wool. Most of the wool in that vicinity has been marketed, and prices have ruled quite uniform.

THE cholera is playing havoc in Egypt, and a perfect panic has seized the inhabitants. The death rate in Cairo has reached 295 in 24 hours. A few cases are also re ported at Bombay, British India.

A NUMBER of losses have been sustained by owners of Jersey cows from milk fever been the worst sufferers.

ADVICE TO MANUFACTURERS with large heads but po orly filled, there OF WOOLEN GOODS.

As the U. S. Economist, in the interest of the woolen manufacturer, often takes occasion to give advice to farmers as to the character of the wool they should grow and the manner in which it should be pre pared for market, we propose, in the interests of the wool-growers, to offer to manufacturers some advice as to the character of the goods they should manufacture. At the present moment the market is loaded with low grade woolen goods -a mixture of shoddy, cotton waste and refuse of every description. The manufacturers were anxious to get something out of nothing,-to make cheap goods that when sold at very low price would yet afford them a large profit. They vied with each other in turning out huge quantities of goods which consumers, after once testing, refuse to purchase at any price. We see clothing stores loaded up with the trash, trying to work it off by means of liberal advertising and low prices. But in spite of all they can do it does not move off with any degree of activity, and manufacturers of such goods have been compelled to stop their machinery until it is disposed of in some way. In the meantime, as the Economist very truthfully says, standard woolens are in good demand and the mills engaged in their manufacture are kept busy. That paper 'There is more confidence felt as to

future steadiness of values, as well as improved demand later in the season Desirable fabrics in cassimeres, worsteds and overcoatings are not selling at any great concessions from prices current when the market first opened. The weak ness is in fabrics inferior in quality a well as deficient in designs. The demand is all for better goods and better styles, as well as an improvement in finish and dyes. It is useless for manufacturers or commission agents to ignore this drift of the trade. If they do, and continue to make and offer inferior goods, they may expect to carry a surplus that nobody wants, and can only be sold at a ruinou wants, and can only be sold at a runnous sacrifice. Why is it this season that certain makes of fancy suitings and worsteds are sold up to production and prices firm, while others are passed by and neglected? There is but one explanation—the fabrics unsold lack style and finish. Now, our advice to those manufacturers

who have been engaged in making this rash, is to stop it, and if they wish to continue in business, to change their system completely. Leave shoddy and waste out of the goods, give them style and finish, and sell them at a fair profit. Let them remember that the American working man is the best clothed and best fed of any nationality, and that his intelligence tells him that a poor article is never cheap, no matter how low its price may be. Each year he demands better grade of goods for himself and his family, as evidenced by this very statement of the Economist, and the manufacturer who realizes this and shapes his business accordingly, is the one who will succeed. As the late Mr. Chandler observed during the last panic, addressing the Senate in opposition to a proposition to issue a large amount of greenbacks: What the country needs is not more noney but better money," so what the people want now is not more clothing but better clothing. We want woolens made from wool and not from shoddy and refuse. This will use up the wool clip of the country, give a reputation to American woolen manufacturers for the quality of their goods, and prevent such a period of stagnation and loss as many of them have experienced this season. We have, the past week, examined some of the cheap ready-made goods now being offered by the clothing stores in this city. We not. Indeed, the Chinese is the "missing were assured that they were all wool, and link" in American agriculture. Why so they were. But what kind of wool was it? It was wool that had once been made into goods, worn out, then ground up again, and mixed with enough good wool | nese people by the millions. Where then to hold it together. The style of the goods is of the worst possible description both in our Christians, that no voice was raised to color and finish, and a disgrace to the mills they came from. They are a swindle, and would disgrace a Botany Bay convict. Let manufacturers show a little of the honesty they insist upon among woolgrowers, and they will not only have clearer consciences but actually make of humanity raised in their behalf, and more money.

The British Grain Trade.

last week, says:

"Constant rain has checked the hitherto rather rapid progress of cereals. Native wheats are 2s 6d higher; foreign wheats are steadier. Flour is firmer, maize is 3d lower and barley is steady. Cargoes off coast are firmer with but few buyers; 22 arrivals and four sales; 10 cargoes withdrawn and 13 remained, including three overcrowded native land? Because they California cargoes. Cargoes on passage and for shipment are firmer and trade is brisker. Sales of English wheat during the week 29,024 quarters at 42s 2d per quarter, against 12,183 quarters at 49s 2d Robert G. Ingersoll. Because their woor the corresponding week last year. "The Times crop report says: The area of wheat planted in the United Kingdom

is from 10 to 15 per cent. below that of last year, and the yield will be very much smaller and below the average. Reports from the continent are very similar in

THE Breeders' Gazette has had two or three very sarcastic articles upon the claim by the Turf, Field and Farm that at San Francisco, (the hotbed of Chinese the thoroughbred blood in the fastest persecution) as to pay a large prefit on tretters is what gives them speed and endurance. The Gazette, however, beyond its sarcasms, fails to produce proofs that the thoroughbred is not responsible, to a greater or less extent, for the speed of the trotter. It should hunt up some 2:16 or 2:18 horses that have no thoroughbred blood in them, and then its conclusions will be based upon something tangible We confess to having been unable to find any such horses, and in view of the thousands of horses that have been trained, representing every known species of blood and breeding, this is a very singular fact. Perhaps the Gazette, however,

MR. ALEXANDER HEWITT, of Hillsdale.

being but two grains abreast where there are usually three, and some cells entirely vacant. I attribute the failure to the excessive wet weather. Corn is backward, oats and grass very large growth.

THE MONGOLIAN.

If any of the numerous readers of the FARMER, with eyes resting upon the heading of this article, should wonder what relation it has to the subject of agriculture, I would simply answer: Read and you shall know. Did American farmers but under

stand their true interest and appreciate

their opportunity they would with one

accord rise in a body and entertheir em

phatic protest against the most ridiculous

and un-American action of our Govern-

ment in banishing the Chinese from our

country. Thomas Jefferson, than whom

America has never had a greater states-

man-he whose massive and clear-sight-

ed brain dictated and whose hand drafted the Declaration of American Independence, promulgated the principles that 'our country should always be held an asylum for the oppressed of all nations." Nor did I ever expect to live to see an attempt made to set aside this principle, to the exercise of which America owes so much of her greatness. What intelligent farmer does not know that there is more clear profit in ten acres of well cultivated root crops than in a hundred acres of field crops, and what intelligent farmer does not know that our Yankee people have altogether too exalted an opinion of their own dignity to be puttering with onions, and carrots, and mangolds, and the like? Only think of a live Yankee, six feet high and well proportioned, getting down on his knees to weed onions! It would bring disgrace

upon the memory of his ancestry, and the hope of his posterity. When my parents the onion. Some curious observer made the discovery that the Wethersfield girls wore callous marks upon their knees produced by their kneeling position at the onion bed. Like the honored scars of the soldier, those callous marks might well have been exhibited with patriotic pride, but we have no evidence that they were so exhibited. However, this may be, we think that no intelligent person will suspect the fair damsels of the present period of lacerating their delicate persons in this manner. In the days of the ancient Egyptians the onion supplied the place now occupied by the potato, and the record of the amount of that esculent con sumed by the laborers who constructed the Egyptian pyramids is literally astonish ing. To produce the quantity of root crops and small fruits that would be profitable, and that would fill the measure of luxury at the the table would require a revcorresponding revolution in the character of our farm laborers. Now, I have no desire to see the live Yankee or the true about over, though business has been brisk the past week. Rates remained as at the opening of the season. down from the dignity of the position he now occupies. Indeed, he could not af ford to come down from his seat on the sulky plow, the mower and the self-binder. for the purpose of making himself a culsurist of roots and small fruits, nor is it necessary he should do so. The Chinese come to our country and offer to do it for less than half what we can. He is brought up to the business, we are not. Our dignity forbids that we should do it, his doe thrust him from us and send him home to starve? It is but a few years since a terrible famine actually swept away the Chiwere our humanitarians? Where were avert this dire calamity? We have plenty of missionaries, both male and female. who are willing (for good pay) to go out and feed them upon the ailment of our brand of religion, but when they were dying for want of bread there was no voice what is most inhuman, we forbid them from coming to our glorious country to make an honest living. The American people, with all their boasted intelligence, are sometimes guilty of strange eccentric-

ities and gross inconsistencies, and imagin

men are dissolute, say another set, who

are perhaps as regular patrons of disso

lute women as we have in our land: be

cause they have leprosy (humbug), ex

claims another set, who are perhaps can

rving upon their persons the most loath

some diseases, contracted in the worst

haunts of vice in the land. It is not a

very great number of years since disso

lute women were at so great a premiun

their importation from cities on the At-

lantic, and the fact that a ship load of them

was sunk on their passage has for years

been a matter of history, but these are

not the real causes of Chinese persecution.

They are only excuses, . only pretends

the real cause is found in the fact that

they underbid a set of men who had for

years been pocketing the most exhorbi-

tant wages. They work too cheap, and

that is the great and real cause why "the

Chinese must go." Well, if they must go,

we say send them out among the farmers.

If we could see our farming districts

sprinkled with a reasonable number of

Chinese cottages, as a result we should

see a revolution in our farming system.

Weeds would disappear from our large

fruits would appear in their stead. The

venient work in the laundry and the more

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly

review of the British grain trade for the

their conclusions.

can enlighten us upon this point.

writes under date of July 20th. "We are farms, and acres of root crops and small in the midst of wheat harvest, with an abundance of straw but small amount of farmer's wife would be relieved from a wheat. I estimate the yield at 12 or 15 vast deal of her drudgery, by their congot 25. Mine is the Clawson variety. arduous branches of household employ-

ment, and all could be done with a cheap. ness that could not fail to give satisfac tion. I repeat, therefor, that if the farm. ers of the country appreciated their opportunity they would rise en masse and and put a quietus upon this persecution of Chinese emigrants.

FOSTORIA, June 20th, 1883.

REPORTS from points in Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana indicate heavy losses to farmers from recent rains. Much hay has been badly damaged, and wheat, both cut and uncut, has suffered greatly from various causes. Rust is reported where it has not been cut, and that harvested is damp and wet and cannot be marketed for some time. Barley and oats have also been injured.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. There are but six postoffices in Alpena

Home grown new potatoes are in market in

Gurney's sawmill, on Pine River, at St. Clair, burned on the 19th.

Amboy, Hillsdale County, boasts of a resilent who is 101 years old.

There is a field of timothy near Bellevue, which stands six feet high.

A Monroe man has just discarded a mower which he has used for 17 seasons.

The Pontiac Bee calls the jail at that place the "Oakland County apology

Allegan is to have a large fruit evaporating stablishment, the building being At St. Joseph, on the 19th, Mrs. J. C. Ingram vas thrown from her carriage and killed.

Henry Striffler, of Cass City, in a fit of de-pondency shot himself through the head on the 18th. David Parker, old resident and prominent citizen of Richfield, Genesee Co., died on the

17th, of apoplexy. The St. Clair Woolen Mills are to resume business, instead of closing up entirely, as formerly stated.

The Backus brothers, of Webster, Washte were in their childhood, Wethersfield, in naw County, marketed a clip of 3,488 pounds of the State of Connecticut, was the home of wool, this season. The boiler in Noble & Benedict's mill, near

Sand Beach, exploded on the 17th, killing engineer, Chas. Stover. John Stuart was instantly killed at Marengo on the 18th, by a freight train with which had disputed the right of way.

The old dodge of selling soap and giving way money took in a Pontiac man to the \$10 one day recently. Mrs. H. C. Paddock, of Battle Creek, was

thrown from her carriage and seriously, if a fatally injured, on the 19th. The Saginaw Courier says the Rev. David Hoag, of that place, will take a three mo course at Ionia for wife beating.

The Caro Ladies' Band is to be sued for breach of promise. They did not play at Grand Ledge on the Fourth, as promised. Around Benton Harbor there are 262 acres of

tomatoes and 148 of cucumbers planted. The canning factories afford the market for them. The new Congregational church at Ypsilanti is said to be a handsome one, and all the in-debtedness is cancelled except one thousand dollars.

Hon. Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, olution in our system of farming, and a disposed of his clip of one thousand five hundred pounds of wool at thirty-five cents per

Allegan Journal: Wm. Heck, of Salem, has a clock one hundred years old, which when it strikes, can be heard 20 rods away. Good as a

burglar alarm. And now the lumbermen are growling about wet weather. They cannot get men to work in the woods on account of the disagreeable condition of the land.

And now the State papers are reminding farmers that those who use 3/3 inter their their wagon wheels, are entitled to "a quarte off" their highway tax.

Pontiac Gazette: Wate vented a machine for applying Paris green to potato plants, which applied the poison to 23 acres in one and a half days.

Henry Stagner was taken to Chicago, zling \$2.000 from his employer, a grain mer

The Moody House at South Lyon was entered by thieves on the 18th, and \$500 stolen. The money belonged to an aged widow, who had put it there for safe keeping.

Portland Observer: Lightning killed Mr. Havens and Mr. Tiffany, of Roxand, Eaton County, and so shocked Mr. Havens' son that he is not expected to recover, last week.

Nine military companies have already noti-fied Secretary Sterling of an intention to par-ticipate in the competitive drill announced as one of the features of the coming State Fair.

At Bedford, while elevating hay with a horse hay fork, Frank Hamilton was thrown down by becoming entangled in the lines, and the horse stepped on his ancle, breaking it twice. Port Huron Times: R. R. Wilson, bookseeper for a Detroit commission house, fell from the dock into the river here, and was frowned. He was slightly intoxicated at the

ation cannot conceive a more palpable in-Howell Republican: Some unknown person scattered a mixture of Paris green and salt along the highway, near Parshaliville, with the evident intention of poisoning animals at consistency than the course of our treatment to foreign emigrants, as arrived in our legislation upon this Chinese ques. tion; and why is it that we prosecute large. Last week Harry White, of Battle Creek, was these inoffensive Chinese, and drive them

playing with a companion on the M. C. rack at Wheatfield, and failing to get back from our shores to starve in their are the disciples of Confucius, or in other Henry Percy, of Climax, harvested a bushel of words. Pagans, say a certain set who are bugs from an acre and a quarter of potatoes. He knocked them from the vines into a basket, believing it a more effectual method than pois-

McConnel, under arrest at Leslie for the supposed murder of young Price, is still in jail, and the mystery surrounding the matter is as dense as ever. Not the slightest trace of Price can befound.

Eaton Rapids Journal: About 140,000 lbs of wool have been bought here at an average price of 30 cents. The two largest clips were brought in by Allan Crawford and Homer Wilkins, 2,088 and 1,100 lbs. repectively.

The Lapeer De nocrat is authority that two married women of Dryden recently had a "little unpleasantness" which led to blows, bites and scratches in a milliner's shop in that village. The editor of the Democrat is a bachelor or he wouldn't dare tell of it. At Lansing, last week. Fenton Glassbrook, engineer at Langenbacher's flour mill, was caught in the machinery, and had his left arm taken off at the shoulder and his right foot crushed so that it had to be amputated. He may recover, being young and temperate in his habits.

John Doty was instantly killed at Hudson recently, by the collision of a runaway horse with the one which he was driving. He left a wife and three children, but no property. The generous citizens made up a purse of \$300 before the funeral, and gave it to the unfortunate man's widow.

F.G. CHIDSEY (SUCCESSOR TO THOS. M'GRAW.) WOOL ON COMMISSION.

Foot of Bates St., Detroit, Mich.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

A man na & Pere Ma stealing a I the train by duced by the tipped over ing them, if your desired in the property of the train t

Ju

Calvin E Edmunds, their escap for their ca them by our rounding the thieves, an

Holly Adturntable of managed to while part the lever. had her let the track, frightful neadly hurt. On the 18 water Natio man enterebills. Whibills, a conta valuable C. Lewis, I to where a

Chief Just pony while badly injus

At Vera deaths from current mo The Indi
ed so that
tons of ste Selma, A The \$80,0 by the abso turned ove

Col. J. B merchant c chair while John B. ing from work. Patti wil operatic se for her use cost \$55,00

The Buff fund will h Two new A little h hid in the g machine, to and one leg

The gran Yellowston It will account with \$60,00 A train a through an cars, demo Last weel Steitz shot gaged to hi explanation The New

board, or a proach that The recei mendous fa Two thou Rev. Mr. terey, was Mexican me stroyed last ficially noti

The majo almshouse Massachuse

company at in Portugal At Clarki der and place A fearful near Readin boilers of ar ducing the killed and s

he rate of s

ton, and the machinery. gravel pit. 14 feet high, physical wre he still has a bout by his

At noon of all the telegicentres drop They deman work, and so also want an wages. The handed, som

A man named Cooley was killed on the Flint & Pere Marquette road last week. He was stealing a ride on a car loaded with lumber, the train broke in two, and the concussion produced by the two parts coming together again, tipped over the piles of lumber, and on repling them, the dead body of Mr. Cooley was found.

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Calvin Hall, Franklin Wright and W. D. Calvin Hall, Franklin Wright and W. D. Edmunds, confined in Tuscola County jail, made their escape on the 19th, and \$600 is offered for their capture. An iron bar was furnished them by outside parties, and the iron bars surrounding the cells pried off. Hall and Wright were leaders of an organized gang of horse thleves, and Edmunds is an insurance fraud and forger. and forger.

and lorger.

Holly Advertiser: Children playing on the turntable of the F. & P. M. road at this place managed to get it loose so it would turn, and while part rode on it, the rest would push on the lever. A 12-year-old girl named Alice Phipps had her legs caught between the table and the track, and the flesh torn from one in a frightful manner, while the right ancle was badly hurt.

On the 18th, while the cashier of the Cold On the 18th, while the cashed to the bank, a water National Bank was alone in the bank, a man entered and asked him to count a roll of bills. While he was counting ninety one dollar bills, a confederate entered the yault and stole bills, a confederate entered the yault and stole bills, a confederate entered the vault and stole a valuable package of jewelry, belonging to H. C. Lewis, president of the bank. They covered the cashier with their revolvers, and retreated to where a carriage and driver were waiting and made their escape. They were pursued, but held more revolvers than their would-be captors, and therefore kept them at bay.

General.

Shodell's brewery at Cape Vincent, N. Y., urned on the 18th. Loss \$150,000.

The Ontario government will grant \$5,000 for flood sufferers at London. A fruit canning firm at Sacramento, Col., has this year put up 240,000 cans of straw-

A fire in Brooklyn on the 18th destroyer worth's paint factory, causing a loss Chief Justice Waite was thrown from his

hadly injured. At Vera Cruz. Mexico, there have been 490 deaths from yellow fever, up to the 19th of the current month.

The Indianapolis rolling mill is being enlarg ed so that it will be able to manufacture 600 tons of steel a week.

The second annual exhibition of the national mining and industrial exposition opened a Denver, Col., last week.

Selma, Ala., has 60 artesian wells, and the strange part of the story is, that the water of no two of them is exactly alike.

The will of Louis C. Hammersly, of New York, devising an estate of \$7,000,000, is to be contested—a rich plum for the lawyers.

A large powder tank, three miles southeast f Cleveland, exploded on the 17th, shattering indows for miles around. No one killed. The \$80,000 in securities brought to Boston by the absconding Canon Bernard have been turned over to the Belgian ministry of police.

It is said that the Chinese editor of a Chinese newspaper published in New York, has challenged Dennis Kearney to mortal combat. Col. J. B. Culver, mayor and commission merchant of Duluth, Minn., died in a barber's chair while being shaved at Buffalo, last week. John B. McCullough, managing editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat is reported to be dying from nervous debility, caused by over-

Exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products for the six months ended June 30, 1883, were \$2,515,437, against \$50,708,190 the same time in 1825.

Patti will travel in a palace car the coming operatic season, which is to be built expressly forher use, will be upholstered in satin and

The Buffalo Sængerfest was not a financial success. The subscribers to the guarantee fund will have to pay from 25 to 30 per cent of

Two new Cunarders have been ordered for the line between New York and Liverpool. Each vessel will be of 8,000 tons burthen, 13, 000 horse power.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is reported to have discovered an anæsthetic which destroys sensibility, but not consciousness or physical activity,

for a day or more. Fifteen thousand cigar-makers are on strike in New York city, and do not propose to give up till the manufacturers' union or the pro-gressive union is broken up.

A little by named Zimmer, of Milwaukee, hid in the grass in front of his father's mowing machine, to surprise him, and was run over and one leg cut off.

The grand new hotel at Monmouth Springs, Yellowstone park, was completed last week. It will accommodate 800 guests, and is stocked with \$60,000 worth of furniture. A train at Knoxville, Tenn., last week ran

through an open switch, into a train of flat-cars, demolishing the engine, mail and express cars, and killing the engineer.

Last week near Alleghany City, Pa., Charles Steitz shot G. W. Langfilt, who had been engaged to his sister for several years, and had recently broken the engagement without an explanation.

The New Orleans board of health will not, under any circumstances, allow a vessel that has or has had cholera or yellow fever on board, or any person from such vessel, to ap-

The receipts of the great Brooklyn bridge ave fallen from \$10,000 to \$2,500 a week while the cost of maintenance is much greater than was estimated. Financially it is a tremendous failure.

Two thousand employes at the Bessemer steel works, at Chicago, have struck because refused to change work by the day to work by the ton. The officers claim that the advance asked is about 100 per cent.

Rev. Mr. Shaw, acting U. S. consul at Mon-terey, was beaten into unconsciousness by a Mexican mob and the consulate records de-stroyed last week. Consul Campbell was of-ficially notified of the outrage.

The majority and minority reports of the committee of investigation in the Tewksbury almshouse case, have been submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature. They aggregate 27 columns of "solid" matter.

Two sons of Mr. Lord, 13 and 15, and a son of Mrs. Merchand, aged 16, were drowned on the 10th, while bathing at River Du Loup, Quebec. Mrs. Merchand's husband and two sons were burned to death a short time ago.

Gov. Hamilton, of Illinois, refuses to pardor Chas. W. Angell, who embezzled many thous-ands of dollars from the Pullman palace car company at Chicago in 1879, gave himself up in Portugal, and returned \$80,000.

At Clarkinsville, Va., last week, Mr, Russell

feeling aggrieved at personal remarks by G. W. R. Averitt, challenged the latter and mortally wounded him, being himself shot in the shoul-der and placed in a critical condition. A fearful explosion occurred at Kulztown, near Reading, Pa., on the 17th by which eight boilers of an anthracite furnace exploded, re-

ducing the building to ruins. One man was killed and several injured badly. The United States steamer Pinta, on which

over \$100,000 was recently expended, started from Norfork to New York last week, ran at the rate of six knots an hour as far as Hampton, and then had to return for repairs to her machiners. machinery.

One of the largest animal skeletons ever exhumed was found in the township of Manlius, near Syracuse, N. Y., last week, in a gravel pit. The animal must have been fully 14 feet high, and weighed a third more than Jumbo.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., once prominent in religious circles, and whose golden wedding was celebrated last week, is a mental and physical wreck, being under the delusion that he still has charge of a church, and also led about by his little grandchild.

At noon of the 19th fully three-fourths of all the telegraph operators at all commercial centres dropped their keys and left the offices. They demand that eight hours shall be a day's work, and sever hours a night's work, and also want an increase of 15 per cent on present wages. The offices have been working shorthanded, some help having been received from outside.

Courts decided the town were not liable for the value of the bridge, and another court de-cided that if the contractors could not have the money they could claim the bridge, and unless the towns pay for it within ninety days, the company will remove it.

company will remove it.

A Joliet, Ill., barbed wire firm has been enjoined from manufacturing any more barbed wire fence this year. The company works un der a licence from the Washburn & Moen manufacturing company, the great barb-wire monopolists of Massachusetts, which permits it to use but 22 machines and manufacture but 22,000 tons of barb wire a year. The Washburn & Moen company claim that the Joliet company has already manufactured more this year than the stipulated amount, and has sued for damages. for damages.

Heavy storms of hail and rain throughout Northern Italy have caused immense damage

to crops. The German Empress Augusta has been attacked with partial paralysis and her condition It is said that cholera has disappeared a

Port Said, but is increasing at Alexandria The disease has spread to 16 towns. The international military rifle match opened at Wimbledon, England, on the 90th. The first day the Americans led the score for the first nd third range of 200 and 600 yards respective

There are great floods in the Valley of the upper Rhine, especially on the Swiss bor-der, and in the mountains. Scords of houses and bridges and miles of railroad track have been swept away.

French capitalists have offered De Lesseps all needed money to dig a new canal or widen the present one. The British Cabinet will send Sir Chas. Rivers Wilson to Paris immediately, to see De Lesseps about canal matters.

There are now being built in England 784 There are now being built in England 754 iron or steel vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of over 1,000,000 tons. In 1879 only three percent of the metal vessels built were of steel, while of those now in process of construction about one fifth are of steel.

Strength for Mind and Body.

There is more strength restoring power in oottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. This explains why invalids find it such a wonderfu invigorant for mind and body.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Strawberry Plants FOR SUMMER PLANTING.

Will be potted to order, and will be sent by express as soon as well rooted, which will require two or three weeks. Potted plants cannot be sent by mail. The waste of unrooted plants in potting during the growing season is so great that we are compelled to charge an increased price for such. We therefore add one-fourth to our List Prices of the more common varieties. Of nearly all the newer and rarer varieties we have a supply of plants also, but the prices of these are so variable and uncertain from season to season, that we can only offer to supply them at the same price as other trustworthy growers, and if lists of varieties wanted are sent us, and opportunity afforded to price them, we doubt not that we will be able to meet all reasonable expectations.

No charge will be made for packing or delivery at Express office.

Our regular fall and Spring Price List will appear about October 1st, and will be free to all applicants. From and after that date, plants will be furnished at regular price list rates.

Black Cap "Tips" mature so late that we do not dig them till spring unless ordered, and we do not advise that they be planted in the fall in ordinary cases, Other Raspberries, as well as Black-berries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes and Strawberries, may, with proper care, be planted to advantage in the fall, especially in the more Southern latitudes.

We invite correspondence as to selection of varieties and modes of management.

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Salt in Agriculture.

STATE ASRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 8, 1879.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.

E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and ives the following result:

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby aithough less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE,

Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City 99,91

Two towns of Illinois contracted with a Pittsburg iron company to build a bridge over the Illinois river within their jurisdiction.

Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College R. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City agr-3m

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Never freezes in winter.

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Kidder's Slide Door Hanger,

It does away with the iron track and is the only hanger that

Cannot be Thrown Off the

Track.

thereby obviating the great diffi-culty that has heretofore existed with all other Hangers. It is stronger and less liable to break, runs easily and will not get out of order order.

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Sole Proprietors and Manufacturer Address all orders to

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The "Mission Farm," adjoining the village of Mt. Pleasant, Mich., consisting of 160 acres, can be purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres in purchased on easy terms. There are 120 acres in proved; well fenced and underdrained; good build ings; fine fruit and splendid water in abundance Within half a mile of depot renders it very desirable for a home. Stock, fruit, garden or grain farm. Information can be obtained at the farm or of 6-tf GEO. A. BAKER, Saginaw Mich.

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plan; influence Christian but not sectarian. Fine library, cabinet, telescope and musical instruments. Fall term begins Sept. 6th, 1883. For catalogue address MISS M. H. SPRAGUE, jy10-tf Principal, Kalamazoo.

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Every farmer should have the means of weighing his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that wil pay him better. The high price of scales prevent many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those man ufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have arranged with that company to supply orders sent ough us at a great reduction. The prices are so low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork wool, poultry or butter, will pay the entire cost Just look at the prices below and judge for your



weighs from 1/4 oz to 25 pounds. Price \$4 00, and Michigan Farmer one year.
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Price \$58 and MICHIGAN FARMER one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. When ordering singly No 1 will be sent by expres the rest by freight. Nos 4 and 5 will include the beam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the manufacturers, and the prices above are only one half or one-third the usual prices for the same arti cles. To get the scales at above prices of course the order must be sent to us, and the sender must become a subscriber to the FARMER if he is not one

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This choice herd numbering near-ly forty, is head-ed by the young bull Farmer's Son 6267. First Prize at Michi-gan State Fair in 1882, in yearling class. His sire, the justly cele-brated Farmer's Glory, has won more prizes than any bull ever im-ported into this country. Orders are not

Urders are now taken for some of taken for some of taken for some of sale. Visitors welcome. Address ISAAC MARSTON, Detroit, or J. F. MULDRAGH, Manager, Kawkawlin, Mich.

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The bull Michigan Archduke 6th got by Marquis of Oxford 39861, out of Duchess of Cambridge by 22d Duke of Airdrie 16895. He was calved November 10, 1880, bred by Avery & Murphy, and one of the best bred bulls in the State. His stock are all fine animals. Will be sold very reasonable as I cannot use him much longer. Address my29tf WM. CONLEY, Marshall, Mich.

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6,701 67 4,225 12 1,823 98 110,000 00 I do solemnly swear that the above statement is rue to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer. Sworn and subscribed to before me this second day of July, 1883.
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Herefords.

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LULLABY.

Rockaby Baby, thy cradle is green; Father's a nobleman, Mother's a queen. Rockaby, lullaby all the day long, Down to the land of the lullaby song Baby land never again will be thine, Land of all mystery, holy, divine, Motherland, Otherland, Wonderland, Underland,

Land of a time ne'er again to be seen; Flowerland, Bowerland. Airyland, Fairyland, Rockaby Baby, thy cradle is green

Rockaby Baby, thy mother will keep Gentle watch over thine azure-eyed sleep Baby can't feel what the mother-heart knows Throbbing its fear o'er your quiet repose: Mother-heart knows how Baby must fight Wearily on through the fast-coming night: Battle unending, Honor defending,

Baby must wage with the powers unseen Sleep, now, oh Baby dear, God and thy Mother near; Rockaby Baby, thy cradle is green

Rockaby Baby, the days will grow long; Silent the voice of the mother-love song. Bowed with sore burdens the man-life must own Sorrows that Baby must bear all alone, Wonderland never can come back again Thought will come soon-and with reason co

Sorrowland, Morrowland, Drearyland, Wearyland, Baby and Heavenland lying between Smile, then, in Motherland. Dream in the Otherland. Rockaby Baby, thy cradle is green. -From the German

MOWING.

O, he lightly swings his gleaming scythe Down in the fragrant clover, And he hums a gay refrain the while As he turns the winrows over; And his heart beats time to the old love rhym

The cool wind fans his sun-browned check Then ruffles the rustling grasses That softly bend their graceful heads To every breeze that passes, And a whirring cloud of locusts loud Springs up from the scented masses

He notes the timid meadow lark Above her low nest hover, And gently lifts his scythe to leave The grass uncut above her; And the live-long day his heart is gay As the heart of a happy lover,

The song of a happy lover.

For walking home with Kate last night, When the stars were softly shining, He told the love he long had known, His arm her waist entwining: And he knew the bliss of love's first kiss. Last night when the stars were shining

And so he hums an old love tune, As he lightly cuts the clover, And his dark eyes shine with a tender light,

While he cons the sweet scene over; And the live-long day his heart is gay, 'Tis the heart of a happy lover. Inter-Ocean.

POSSESSION.

A Poet loved a Star,

And to it whispered nightly, Being so fair, why art thou, love, so far? Or why so coldly shine, who shin'st so brightly O Beauty wooed and unpossest Oh, might I to this beating breast But clasp thee once, and then die blest

That Star her Poet's love. So wildly warm, made human; And leaving, for his sake, her heaven above, His Star stooped earthward, and becam

"Thou who has wooed and hast possest. My lover, answer: Which was best? The Star's beam or the Woman's breast?'

"I miss from heaven," the man replied, 'A light that drew my spirit to it." And to the man the woman sighed, "I miss from earth a poet."

-Lord Lytton.

Miscellaneous.

HORSE AND RIDER.

I do not often indulge in reminiscences of my life as a circus performer, for I find that society looks at me a little askance when the fact of my once having been a professional is mentioned. Mrs. Grundy is nothing if not conservative; and the world prefers to rate me as I am, a wellto-do man of business, than take account against his mistress, no less distressed of the erratic days of my youth.

A few days since, however, I took my five years old son to the enchanted tent where were made real to him all the wonders which the flaming posters had hinted at for weeks, distending his eves by day and filling his dreams by night. I rendered the latter timid and increased found my chief enjoyment in watching the little man's delight; but the wellremembered sights and sounds, the jokes of the clown, the crack of the ringmaster's whip, the grimaces and postures of the riders, brought vividly to my mind old days. I recalled the zest with which I had entered that fairy-land upon which my son now gazed with joy and envy. I reflected how soon I found its gold tinsel, its play work, its shows shams. More vividly than all I remembered an episode which has always so impressed me that I horse's heels. The horror of the audience now am writing it down in the hope that others may also find it interesting.

It is unnecessary to dwell at any length upon the events which brought me into repeated her act, this time successfully. the ring. Suffice it to say that the early death of my mother was quickly followed by the breaking up of our home and my instalment in a boarding school. Thence. after acquiring rather unusual skill in gymnastics, I made my escape, and joined a travelling company six months before the time fixed for my entering college.

Here I was naturally more closely associated with the gymnasts from whom I learned my profession and with whom I bills styled her discarded feat. This was acted. They were not uncongenial companions. These men are generally Meager, a corresponding addition being made in her salary by a deduction from superior to their companions in the ring. They are usually of fair education, often graduates from city high-schools; and persons of well-balanced character. All of the four with whom I was associated in "Brack and Middle's Great World's Circus" came afterwards to hold respect able positions in society.

I was eighteen; well-developed for my age, and full of zest for my profession. My time and strength were so fully monopolized by my work as to prevent my fretting against the strict rules which governed us, and after a few fines for trival offences, such as leaving the dress- horses' dressing room when the band incident, with the strong sympathy for

moved in my routine without unnecessary friction.

by stringent rules, and Brack and Middle's was rather exceptional for the stringency of its discipline. This fact, with the exhaustive physical strain put upon the persuch as so often arise in theatrical troupes. I had not, however, been long under the canvas before I discovered that our company was divided by the claims of the two principal lady riders. The elder of these, known to the public as. Madam Darilla, but bearing in private life the name of Tracque, was a swarthy skinned Spaniard. She was one of the ugliest women I ever beheld, and her expression when about to make a leap in the ring was almost fiendish. Even when, the feat safely accomplished, her features relapsed into the stereotyped smile, her ugliness was remarkable. She was blessed with a thriving pair of black mustachios, and between the subjection of these and of her ber husband she devoted much energy, with the more marked success, it may be noted, in the latter. The other rider, Fanny Meager, the

Signora Muscatella of the posters, was a graceful, pleasant-faced girl of three and twenty. She rode better than madame, and nothing but a somewhat haughty manner prevented her having in her favor the entire troupe. As it was, she was apt to have the larger following in the disputes which continually arose between herself and Madame Tracque. For myself, I was of her party from the first. Love-making is reduced to its minimum in a circus troupe. The strict regulations, the arduous duties, the habitual self control which is part of the necessary training for the performers, all tend to make amatory episodes rare. The female riders are generally strong-willed, often masculine in mould; and necessity, for principle, makes their lives as a rule irre proachable. It never for an instant occured to me to fall in love with Fanny Meager I had indeed too much hard work on hand to make love to anybody; for love has no surer cure than labor. I was only Signora Muscatella's devoted cavalier, with no thought or wish than to do her such service as lay in my power.

Each of the rival ladies, as is customary, owned the horse she rode. Madame owned three black horses, upon one of which she did her bare-back acts. Tracque himself, a villainous, beetle-browed Portuguese, was on a salary of a hundred dollars a month as holder of objects. He held banners, hoops and the like for the riders, a business requiring no little skill and care. He looked personally after his wife's horses, always superintending their grooming and feeding.

Fanny Meager owned a couple of splendid horses, one of which, a noble, cream-colored fellow we always spoke of as the signora's horse, she called Crepido, and the two were a sight worth seeing. Every female rider has some male attendant, either father, brother or husband, and Miss Meager never travelled without her father. The latter gave his personal care to the horses, but before and after every performance his daughter herself visited Crepido. The horse expected her, and as the time of her coming approached he manifested every sign of impatience, arching his neck when at last he heard her step, and putting his pink nostrils against her cheek when she came. He would never lie down for the night until she had visited him, and any delay in her coming made him uneasy and anxious. The love between Crepido and his mistress was as warm as it could have been be tween two human beings. If they were fortunate in their acts and warmly applauded, the two congratulated each other very happily and heartily. Fanny fed the horse with sugar, which he took daintly from her fingers, his eyes shining by the audience. and his ears pricked up. If matters went ill, it was to Crepido that the signora went for comfort, and once when some ruffian had insulted her I saw her sobbing against the horse's neck as if her heart would break, while the generous animal whinnied and rubbed his nose wistfully

than she. I had been on the circuit a couple of months when the jealousy of Madame Tracque broke into open flame. Fanny was always the more skillful rider, and an accident which happened to Madame the difference. Women, as a rule, are better riders than men, until they meet with a mishap, because more fearless. They seem to have no realization of danger except through painful experience. When once a female rider has fallen, how ever she is ever after timid. Madame Darilla was doing one evening her "drum act," leaping through a bass drum with paper heads, when a loosened lock of her hair caught in one of the hoops. She came to the ground, barely escaping her was intense, but Madam was fortunately little injured. Under the excitement of the moment she remounted her horse and The beholders applauded to the echo, but fright. She became more cautious in her dangerous. The manager reasoned with her, and her husband swore and scolded. but nothing would induce Madame to continue the 'Acte de Tambour,' as the accordingly added to the role of Miss

Madame's. From that time the Spanish woman, always Fanny's enemy, became furious against her. I, who was devoted afar off to my heart. to the Signora, found myself keeping a close watch upon Tracque, whose black looks towards Fanny showed how surely his wife was making him ready to aid in her revenge, and boded little good to the successful rider. Nor did we wait long

before the first move was made. One afternoon while we were playing in a village in Maine, I chanced to be in the

Act.' Fanny patted Crepido's creamy A travelling circus is always governed

signora began her 'Classic Principal Act' by springing upon the back of her horse forgotten. formers, makes infrequent the intrigues as he entered the ring. As she ran out of the horses' dressing-room, some fortunate inspiration made me lay my hand upon over Fanny's grief-the Tracques came Crepido's back.

springing to his head just in time to seize hold. 'Hold on! Something's wrong!' of the rider from slipping. In passing my that some slippery substance had been substituted for this. All trained horses recognize instantly the music which accompanies their act, and are as eager to reach the ring as a war-horse, hearing the trumpets, is to join the battle. Crepido strained and reared so that all my strength was required to restrain him.

'Stop that music,' I cried. 'I can' hold him! Call Miss Meager back!"

As I spoke the horse broke from me and sprang toward the ring. Mr. Meager and one of the grooms attempted, vainly, to bristling, snapped savagely with his teeth stop him. They did, however, check him an instant, so that I had time to dash to Madame, white as a ghost, sprang towards the entrance of the ring, where the signora was standing, ready to spring up on the horse. I caught her wrist just as his beautiful neck and distending his peachy nostrils.

There was an oath from the ring master, a buzz among the audience, but Fanny was saved. To have leaped upon Crepido's back, covered, as it proved, with powdered soapstone, would have resulted in a fall, dangerous, if not fatal,

It may be readily understood that the ompany under the canvas that night was sufficiently excited one. No member of of the troupe doubted that the Tracques were, somehow, at the bottom of the dastardly attempt, although it was not possible to trace it to them. The affair had been cleverly managed, and the villain had covered his tracks closely The dredging boxes which were used for Crepido had been filled and left in their usual places, but when, or how, no man could say but he who did it. The Tracques were more and more openly shunned by the entire company, and on their part concealed less and less their hated towards Miss Meager.

II.

The season was drawing to its close and 'Brack and Middle's Great World Circus,' after an unusually successful season, had but half a dozen engagements to play. The autumn rains were beginning, the members of the troupe were tired and dispirited, so that the managers were called upon somewhat frequently to settle bickerings and disputes. Madame Darilla rode worse and worse, and, with a woman's inconsistency, laid all her shortcomings at the door of Miss Meager. One day, madame refused a leap after signaling for it. The holders, as the men are called who have charge of the hoops, flags or streamers in the equestrian feats depend upon the riders for signals, either to hold the objects in position or to wave them aside.

After riding round the ring an unusua she flung herself flat upon the horse's

That night we remained in town, as we were to perform upon the following day. Miss Meager's room at the hotel was directly opposite my own. I walked from the tent with her and her father about 11 o'clock, and in ten minutes I was fast asleep in bed. It was about two in the morning that a pounding on the door opposite awoke me. I sprang up, startled and half asleep, to hear some one calling Miss Meager. The next moment I recognized the voice of one of the grooms, and knowing that something very serious must be the matter or he would not have dared disturb my neighbor, I began hastily to get into my clothes. I opened my door just as Fanny appeared

at hers. 'It is Crepido,' I heard the groom say. He's awful bad, and we didn't dare go any longer without calling you.'

all a tremble with excitement. 'Yes'm. He's doin' all he can, but the horse is awful sick.'

'Is Davis there?' she asked, her

Davis was the veterinary surgeon of the circus.

'I'll come,' Fanny said. I accompanied her, and soon we stood beside the sick horse. Crepido was lying on his side, his eyes closed, and the bloody foam standing thick upon his lips. His sensitive nostrils quivered with pain. the rider could never again summon His breath came and went with convulcourage to attempt the 'drum act;' and in sive sobs. As his mistress threw herself all her riding showed the effect of her upon her knees beside him, he opened his eyes and attempted to place his pink nose leaps, shunning everything which looked in her hand. He began a whinny of joy, which ended in a cry of agony almost human. Fanny laid her head upon his

neck, patting and smoothing the superb cream-colored throat. 'What is the matter?' she asked of Davis, in a voice which forced the truth from him.

'Poison,' he answered, laconically. 'Can you do anything?' she demanded, very stern to all but the dying Crepido,

but with a look about her eyes that went 'I've done all I could, miss,' Davis replied. 'It's likely the poison's been working this three or four hours. Tracque

was round here the last part of the evening giving him sugar.' By this time the other members of the company began to arrive. A trained horse is regarded almost as a comrade by the performers, and the excitement of the

to and the same to be seen to be a seen to b

ing-room without a coat, or appearing in struck up 'Beautiful Blue Danube,' the Miss Meager, brought almost everybody languid young women who think it heaven of the crew, who, with the easy tendency the ring with a spot on my costume, I music which always accompanied to the tent, the news making its way, in to dance all night and sleep all day, and to the superstitions peculiar to their class, 'Signora Muscatella's Classic Principal some mysterious manner, to the sleepy who never did a useful thing in their neck and darted up the entrance into the lamps, the hastily and grostesquely dress- on a brother's coat. These angelic crearing, while the horse plunged and ed bystanders, the noble horse prostrate struggled against Mr. Meager's hold. The in the midst, with his beautiful mistress and to whom the most gifted men and beside him, made a picture not soon to be

> Probably to avoid suspicion-for one dislikes to accuse them of a desire to gloat with the rest. Without prearrangement, 'Hold on, for God's sake!' I shouted, their comrades shouldered the pair towards Fanny and Crepido. The struggles the headstall as Mr. Meager relaxed his of the horse had become frightful. His pieces on account of the absence of a mistress took his grand head in her lap, half dozen fops. This poor spectacle has been going on from the beginning .-In preparing the horses for the ring it and wiped the foam from his lips, soothis necessary to powder their backs thickly ing him with her voice. Between his with pulverized resin, to prevent the feet paroxysms, Crepido would open his eyes and look into his mistress's face with an hand over Crepido, I instantly detected expression positively human. It seemed as if he endeavored to restain his convul sions for her sake.

Madame Tracque was unwillingly pushed close to Miss Meager before the latter noticed her presence. The Spaniard had composed her face into an expression the exultation beneath. She spoke to her commonplace of condolence. At the upon his front legs, and with mane fairly at madame. The women shrieked.

her husband. Crepido staggered and fell, his head resting against Fanny's knees. He panted for breath, took his mistress's Crepido came thundering past, arching fingers between his lips in his old playful fashion. A shudder ran over him. Then he lay, perfectly quiet.

'That was his death struggle,' Davis said. 'He's out of his misery.' As he spoke, Miss Meager sprang to her

feet, and caught Madame Tracque by the wrist. 'You have murdered him!' poor Fanny

cried, 'and I curse you for it. May your norse kill you, as you have killed mine. Then she flung herself upon the dead Crepido's neck and burst into an agony of

We buried Crepido before the afternoon erformance, and I have stood by the rave of many in which there seemed to e less of worth committed to the dust. Sentiment cannot be allowed to interere with business on the circuit, and with er second horse, Signora Muscatella, an our later, was flashing through her acts in the ring. Her performance was necessarily curtailed, since this horse was greatly Crepido's inferior, but she did her best, as she always did. The closing act on the programme was

'Double Act de Manage,' as it was billed. In this Signora Muscatella and Madame Darilla appeared together. They came into the ring smiling upon each other and upon the audience, Fanny in blue and madame in pink. They mounted upon two black horses, and, joining hands, rode around the ring, wavir g their whips, and bowing on all sides.

Religion is perhaps none too plenty among circus performers, but the Trac ques had enough, such as it was. Both were devout, but extremely superstitious Catholics. Madame placed the utmost reliance upon the relic of some saint or other which she wore about her neck. This had been left upon her dressing table the day she fell, and never after did she attempt a leap without first placing her hand upon the charm, to assure herself of length of time, madame signaled for a its presence. To-day, as the two riders hoop to be held for her. When she were approaching side by side the two reached it, instead of leaping through it, paper covered hoops through which they were to vault at once, madame placed her back. The ring-master was furious, and hand upon her bosom, and missed her high words passed between the Tracques amulet. By a singular fatality she had and the managers. The latter, as if to left it in her dressing room. The timidity exasperate Madame Darilla to the utmost, which had been growing upon her since the same color and quality. A two-edged Havana, discharged her cargo, reloaded feel like a princess for many hours thererecalled into the ring Signora Muscatella her fall, her intense supersition, and per and Crepido, who were heartily applauded haps the memory of the curse which so few hours before had rung in her ears, all partly covered by his cloak and hung by I was kept from home—as if all the combined to overcome her. Signora Muscatella vaulted lightly through the hoop before her. Madame Darilla threw up her hands, with a cry, and attempted to pass under her hoop. Her husband tried to get it out of her way, but she was too near. The head of the unfortunate rider passed through the paper, the hoop catching beneath her chin. With a sickening thud she caue to the ground, while the two horses swept on. The ringmaster checked the animals, and Fanny leaped uninjured, to the ground.

Madame Tracque was taken up stone dead .- Boston Courier.

Society.

The term "society" is a pretty vague one. Many a young woman of no striking qualities or accomplishments has been often heard to bewail that there is no so ciety in the spot where she happens to be. Yet in this very place there will be all sorts of people, good, bad and indifferent; there will be merchants and lawyers and doctors and editors and their families. It kind of folks make up that mysterious quantity which the doleful young woman sighs for as society. It will, perhaps, be found that a sprinkling of dressy and shallow girls and brainless young men who are up in round dances constitute the delightful society that the maiden dreams essential to her felicity. In cities where there are enough people to furnish an indefinite number of grades of society, the distinctions that are drawn in the different sets are decidedly amusing.

left him and went on deck, and found the The particular set which revolves around ship already under way, the sails filled pork or lard or oil keeps its skirts clean with a stiff breeze, and wharves, warefrom a less opulent circle beneath it, and houses and spectators fast growing small this comedy goes on in a strata away down in the distance. At length, as darkness to the class that embraces the day laborers shut in the view, the wind increased to a on railroads. The middle classes, em- gale, and from a gale to a tempest; and bracing mechanics, artisans, small farmers for ten days and nights the noble ship and small shopkeepers, have certain pre- which had plowed the seas of every latitensions, too, in the matter of society, but tude, from Spitzbergen to New Zealand it must be said, to their credit, that good underwent such a conflict with the ele sense and industry and pleasant manners ments as she had never before encounter and kindly dispositions tell more in this ed. During all this time, the stranger had circle than sham accomplishments and been confined below with an apparently artificial ideas. Many usually mingle free- rapid consumption, which rough weather ly with men, and while every man has a had swiftly matured. few chosen friends, it will be found that there is no false standard established by tain were so urgent that he could only

excluded.

senses of all the company. The flaring lives, not so much even as to sew a button of the ship. tures are the ones who prate of society, women in the world would be simply bores. It is not to be wondered at that men have broader and juster ideas than women when it is considered that they are not enslaved by those two wordsfashion and society. A man can find deserving and interesting people where a shallow woman would fret her heart to

THE MYSTERIOUS LEGACY.

Pittsburgh Telegraph.

My grandfather was a sea captain-not a mere claimant of the title, like the water. men of the lakes and the coast skippers who never got out of sight of land, and who, if they got there, could never get him, and said, calmly: back-but a genuine "old salt," trained of compassion which thinly silvered over from boyhood under a tarpaulin hat, and as familiar with the "paths of the sea," as gale has weakened you. It is all over, rival in a soft purring voice, offering some a shepherd is with those of a sheepwalk. Spending his life on extensive voyages, he sound of her voice Crepido raised himself was seldom at home long enough at a time ing! The tempest, I know, is over, so is for the salt spray to dry on his weather- that other tempest in my breast! This beaten cheeks; and there was hardly a ship has long been tossed and beaten about his employers by his skill and toil, till inport on the habitable globe in which he by the fury of the waves, but it has been could not shake hands with an old ac quaintance, civilized or savage. Of course his history was crowded

with curious incidents. Most of these, at | in the grave-but I have forgiven him!" which my childish ears tingled and my eyes dilated, have become so faded in nemory as to be incapable of a tolerable narration. The following, however, made a more lasting impression:

During the calm between the Old French war and the American Revolution, a large | learn something of a history, the closing ship was lying at a wharf in the town of scene of which was so dark and mysteri-New York, loaded with a valuable cargo ous, but unwilling to ask it. His and ready to sail for Liverpool, and look was interpreted, and the stranger thence to whatever part of the globe the continued: chances of commerce would dictate.

This was my grandfather's ship, only vaiting for her papers and a fair wind. The papers were soon ready, and short ly after them came a breeze. Presently of sailor boys along the ratlines like spid- vided for my education. Having trav ers on their webs; while the sharp, imperative orders of the mate, and the hearty and returned to Spain at the age of twen "ye-hoy-ye!" of the cheerful crew echoed which looked in the rays of the setting sun as if it was covered with a cream o liquid gold.

Just before the last plank was hauled in, a stranger stepped hurriedly on board and inquired for the Captain's state-room. Being conducted thither, he entered, and, with a slight bow, accosted the Captain, who sat writing at his desk: "You are for Liverpool, I believe, sir?"

"Yes sir." "I am in poor health, and, intending to knew it not. I had a life-long secret af-

spend the winter in Italy, wish to get pas- terwards which he never learned! He his goodness toward the unfortunate and sage in the first ship that sails for Europe. Will you take a passenger?" "Yes sir, if my accommodations will

suit vou."

"No matter about accommodations, Captain. I am an old sailor and know how to accommodate myself. Besides, the trim

of your ship suits my eye." The allusion to his ill health attracted my grandfather's scrutiny, and the introduction of himself as an old sailor touched his heart. On noticing him more parable feeling of curiosity and sympathy a slender, he was dressed in fine black tic. broadcloth, with a sort of Spanish cloak of time, and improperly called a cutlass, was quite gray, and his manly features would have been handsome had they not been so emaciated as to give unpleasant promi-His eyes were blue and full of expression, but restless at times, showing a sudden abstraction. The looseness of one of his black gloves gave evidence that he had lost a finger or two from his left hand. These observation were made by the Captain while the stranger was looking at a beautiful sextant on the table. Turning, as if startled at his forgetfulness, he re

sumed: "Name the price, Captain, and I wil pay it now."

My grandfather had already fixed the price in his mind and replied.

"You are a sailor, sir, and sick. The accommodations of my ship, as well as my own services, are at your free command. The language of a sailor's heart cannot be misunderstood, and knows no interpreter; and the stranger knew that remon strance would be ungenerous on his part. would be curious to know precisely what He made no reply but eagerly extended his hand, and my grandfather, as he shook it, thought, he saw a tear in the stranger's eye. But noble hearts are impatient of exhibitions of gratitude, and he quickly added:

"I am ready to sail, sir. Is your baggage on board?" "This is all my baggage, sir," he replied,

showing him a small black satchel under his cloak. Leading him to a state-room the Captain

During the storm the duties of the Capwhich large numbers of the worthiest make snatched and hasty visits to the sick members of the community are socially man; and although they could have been of sea scenes, was performed—and the bottles and am as well as ever. I think it has

had associated his presence with the perils

It would have required but slight encouragement from their officers to induce them to pay him the same compliment that

and was tempestuous." But on the tenth night, just as the Captain was ready to answer a summons to visit the sick man's berth, the storm ceased with a suddenness that was startling; the wind was entirely lulled; and no evi dence of its fury remained except the long swelling billows of the sea-the deep after sighs of its mighty passion.

The sudden stilling of the tempest, and the mournful creaking of the spars, now audible for the first time for many days forced a shade of melancholy over my grandfather's spirits, as he hastened down the gangway at the call of the stranger.

As he seated himself beside the berth, the sick man fixed his brilliant eyes upon

"I hope not, my dear sir; this dreadful now, and you will soon be better."

"Captain, I am dving!

"No, Captain," he repeated, "I am dy sunshine and calm compared with that tempest, Captain! But it is all over now for I have forgiven him-he has long been

My grandfather thought he was delirious; but a second look at the deep intelligence of his eye, and the smiling calm ness of his features forbade the conclusion He gazed at him a moment with mingled compassion and curiosity, anxious to

"I told you I was a sailor. Of thirtyfive years I have not spent one upon the land. But this was not my choice. Like a ship, Captain, my supports were knocked from under me, and I was launched everything on board was in active motion | upon the ocean. My father was an Eng -the casting off and coiling of ropes, the lish merchant in Cadiz, entensively engag unfurling of canvass, and the running up ed in navigation. He lavishly pro ersed the halls of science, I left Oxford ty. This first year of my freedom from over the rippling waters of the harbor, school I spent in rambling over the mountains of that enchanted country. In a deep inland dell, shut out from the world where the earth was always green and the sky always bl ue, I met, one day a beauti ful young shepherdess-and loved her.

"I will not describe her charms, Captain for you have been young, and a heart that has loved needs not to be told that to the eye of true affection its object has no poverty, discouragement and difficulties defects. "My father learned my secret-but I

came to me one morning, smiled, and said: "'My son, do you want to go to Cuba?

forbidden passion with me to travel.

"'One of my vessels sails to-morrow, he said, 'and you may go.'

time to bid farewell to my shepherdess, much out of the way for me to call at his who was fifty miles distant, nor even to office!" inform her of my departure, but I said, ticularly, he was struck with an undefin- aloud: 'I'll scon be back,' and many other called), whom I have every reason to beconsolations I whispered to my heart th his appearance. Tall, straight and rather next day while bounding over the Atlan-

"The ship arrived in good time at madam," with such empressement that I sword, common on shipboard at that and sailed for-Calcutta! I was a prisoner after. And this man of gracious mien but on my father's ship! and for five long years | wicked heart finds a welcome in society, his side without a sheath. His hair was waters of the ocean could wash out my love!

"I escaped at length from the prison ship, while lying at Rio, and took passage nence to a half-dozen deep scars on his face. in a French bark for the Gaudalquiver. No circumnavigation of the globe was ever so long as that voyage. I strained my eyes every day watching for Gibral. tar, which I knew was thousands of miles off; and every night I dreamed of mountain rivulets, snowy flocks, and Ina.

> "Arriving at last at Seville, I hastened over the Nevada, and sought the sunny dell where my affections had so long nestled, and there found that the idol of my heart was the wife of an Andalusian shepherd! She had been told that I had desert. ed her, and afterwards that I was dead. I did not weep, for my heart was turned to stone. 'My father,' said I, 'shall never know of his victory!' I did not go to see him; it was wicked, I know, but burning with the spirit of revenge. I turned again to the sea, and never saw him more. I am faint. Captain, and cannot prolong my tale. In six months I was master of a fast sailing vessel-you have seen that vessel, Captain, but never in port, and I have often seen you, and knew your name twenty years ago. But no matter about that. My father continued to freight his ships and send them to different parts of the world-but he never knew that I superinended a large part of his business, and that many of his cargoes found a sale in ports to which they had never been consigned. His agents sometimes failed to report. "I have said enough, Captain; before

tomorrow's sun sets, I shall be in the caverns of the deep. But I have forgiven him and do not complain. I have a fortune in the Bank of England, but with it is sicians to no purpose, and could get no relief deposited a will, and the orphan son of Ina until I commenced taking your Syrup. I had is my heir. "You have been kind to me, Captain,

and in token of my gratitude I beg you to accept my watch and cutlass, and this paper, which you will carefully preserve." So saying, he held out a folded scrap of paper, which my grandfather put into his pocket. Morning dawned-but the stranger's

eyes did not open upon it-they were closed forever. In the afternoon the my coat on without help. I commenced taking "Burial Service at Sea," that most solemn spared from their quarters, he could have shrouded body of the pirate, with a gentle no equal as a rheumatic cure. This sort of thing is reserved for the hoped for little aid or sympathy from any plunge, broke the glassy surface of the

ocean, and sank swiftly to the mysterious depths.

It was many hours afterwards that my

grandfather bethought himself of the paper in his pocket. He opened it and read as follows: "Captain Lane: On the eastern point

the sailors of Joppa paid to Jonah, on a of Nantucket, at high-water mark, is a similar occasion, when "The sea wrought tall, sharp cliff. A quarter league due west from that cliff is a large, round stone, and near the stone a thorn-bush. That bush grows in a very rich soil."

The duties of his station kept my grand. father a long time abroad, and when he was in Boston about two years afterwards, and having a few days of leisure. he was thinking about acting upon the hint of the enigmatical paper, when his eye happened to fall on the following paragraph in the old Boston Messenger.

"WONDERFUL DISCOVERY. - As Mr. John Rogers was breaking a piece of pasture ground on the east shore of Nantucket, about a month ago, his ploughshare turn ed up a stout thornbush, sticking to the roots of which Mr. Rogers spied several Spanish dollars. Upon this he went to ligging lustily, and did not give up till he had hauled outcoins, chiefly Spanish doub-loons, of more than \$23,000 value. No doubt it was buried by Captain Kidd or some of his pirate kin."

"No doubt," thought my grandfather, as he put down the paper with a slight nervousness. In a week he was again facing the storms of the ocean, enriching firmities finally drove him high and dry on shore. There, in due time he died of old age, leaving little to his family, except the pirate's cutlass, which three generations of boys have used in their juvenile "trainings," and which, rusted and blunted, may now be seen in the office of his great grandson, a lawyer of New York .-

American Manners. We quote some sensible paragraphs

from a well-written article on the above topic in a recent number of Our Continent, in which the author argues that in the best circles in America, there is found today as much true politeness as in those by-gone days when the poets sang of the fine old English gentlemen and their stately dames, and continues:

Evidently, to consider the subject at all. we must first come to some sort of definition. We must know what we mean by manners before we can classify them as good or bad. In the first place, I think we must discard the Sunday school theory that good manners are synonymous with certain virtues, as unselfishness, amiability, and consideration for others and the like. Had I not long seen its fallacy, I could have had no more convincing proof of it than has come to me during the present writing. A gentleman called on me, who commands my entire respect, both by reason of his able mind and generous heart. Nay, more than this. When I think of the perseverance by which he gained an education, despite of of various kinds; of the industry by which, though still young, he has made for himself a place in his profession; of sorrowful, my respect quickens into admiration. Yet this man of true and tender soul, calling upon an errand which "I eagerly answered in the affirmative; did credit to both head and heart, stood for it had been a cherished, but hitherto before me with his hat on his head and hands in his pockets; and when I had arranged to go with him at an appointed hour to co-operate in his benevolent "This short interval allowed me no mission, asked me "if it would be too

On the other hand, a gentlemen (solieve is a veritable scoundrel, places a chair for me with a grace I never saw equaled, and says "good morning. and really good society too, where my noble friend, if invited at all, would be laughed at, except by the few who know him well enough to forgive his blunders. Neither are fine manners synonymous

with talent or education. You shall see the scholar of wide and accurate knowledge abashed and ill at ease the moment he leaves his study, while a mere simpleton will have the air of savore faire in every situation.

Plainly, this thing, which is neither virtue or wisdom, but which, more than either, is the passport to the "best" society, is not of trifling import; but while always instantly recognizable, it is nevertheless so impalpable as to elude definition. Perhaps we can get no nearer to a definition than by saying that manner being the deportment of one person toward other persons, fine manners consist in suitableness. A really fine manner is susceptible of infinite shades and graduations, but each suitable to the time, place and person. A manner which is suitable in addressing a person of twenty years of age is not suitable toward one seventy years old. A gentleman does not address a lady with the same familiarity that he uses toward one of his own sex; a tone which is proper from a parent to a child is not proper from a child to a parent. An obtuseness as to the relation of things is the mainspring of bad manners, and makes life for some people, one long, unconscious impropriety

He Gave Up His Crutches in Three Weeks BUTLER, N. Y., March 22, 1882. Rheumatic Surun Co.:

I wish to say to the public, I have had the rheumatism for ffte n years; some of the time I had to use crutches to get around, and the past winter could not get out of doors for weeks at a time. Have used all remedies I could hear of and doctored with different phy change. Continuing its use a few weeks, find myself walking without a crutch or cane. Any one troubled with rheumatism should take Rheumatic Syrup and be cured, for it is a positive cure. J. B. CHATFIELD.

SOUTH BUTLER, March 10, '82. Rheumatic Syrup Co.: Gents-This is to certify that I have had rheumatism for several years; at times so could not raise my hand to my head, nor get your Syrup, and had taken it but a short time

when it began to help me. I have taken two

Mr. W one of th try came an autom ranged th proaching when the This gate after it w owned by bull some covered t ed the gat and he pa hit anyth about as stairway, top, think for it, and that it ma by a shing boot on th ed a little, gate, which position. how he ha pened, an with his ta result. B awful mad ed animal nose into lirious w watching !

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> bit, and wh tions were t when the el horse's mou balkiness, right. Do The edito head, looke member son visitor if he tried it. "Tried it of the crute his sprained I look as the

buggy, with

these newsp late our cen scientific m Yes sir, I tr I am spared I live out ne mare that h sixteen year than twenty back each ti first four lay beat, so I ha off any mor and sent to ged it up in wagon, and

THE Early Peach came to a place where four

AN UNSATISFACTORY MEETING.

A little man, in walking down the dusty road on Met a little woman traveling afoot the other way And, laying down his big valise he bowed in hand-

While she returned his greeting with a courtes; and smile. "Can you inform me where, ma'am, I can find a

some style.

wife," said he. "Twas on my tongue to ask about a husband, sir"

"I'm weary of my single state, and many miles For one who'll cook and wash for me and sew my

buttons on; Who'll wait on me when I am well and tend me when I am ill. And never give me cause to grumble at a foolish

Do you know any one, ma'am, you can recom mend?" said he. "I'm looking for precisely such a husband, sir,"

He puckered up his lips and whistled thoughtfully

and lowThen slowly reached for his valise, regretfully to While with a pensive little smile, she gazed up a

the sky,

And watched the fleecy cloudlets as they lazily passed by.
"Tis plain I'm not the husband you're after

ma'am !" said he. "Tis evident I'm not the wife you're seeking,

ir!" said she. -St. Nicholas.

A Patent Gate.

Mr. Wigwam is a farmer, and recently one of those agents that infest the country came along and tucked off upon him an automatic gate. The gate was so ar ranged that the weight of a person ap. proaching would cause it to rise, and when they passed under down it came. This gate was painted red, and the day after it was put in position a cross bull owned by Mr. Wigwam discovered it. A bull somehow has a rooted antipathy for that hue, and this animal no sooner discovered the gate than he made a rush to gore it. Of course, as the bull approached the gate his weight caused it to rise, and he passed under it, and his failure to hit anything solid seemed to affect him about as it does a man to go up a dark stairway, and when he has reached the top, think there is one step more, and step for it, and bring his foot down so hard that it makes the sole tingle as if slapped by a shingle, and leaves the print of the boot on the floor. When the bull recovered a little, and looked back and saw the gate, which had come down in its original position, he could not quite understand how he had passed it and what had happened, and he stood and thrashed himself with his tail and then tried it again. Same result. Bull more puzzled than ever, and awful mad. Another trial. The infuriated animal only succeeds in rooting his nose into the ground. Bull almost delirious with rage. Wigwam, who is watching him from the house, is in the same condition from laughter. The bull evidently made up his mind to hit the gate or die in the attempt, and he tried the thing seven more times, and yet the gate stood there every time when he looked back. Then, having wrenched himself and scraped the hide off his nose, and got quite out of breath, the animal became discouraged, and drew aside and merely

watched the gate. But Wigwam hadn't had enough of the fun. He took a mirror and went out and climbed upon the gate, and caught the bright rays of sunlight upon the mirror and flashed them in the bull's eyes to madden him. It did. The bull rushed once more at the gate. Wigwam expected the The bull hit the gate square. Wigwam was knocked forty feet and got his eyes and mouth full of dirt, and was badly skinned. The mirror was shattered, and the bull caught his horns and one foot in the gate, which broke from its fastenings, and he went madly careening about, struggling to release himself, and Wigwam didn't care to go to his rescue, and was too much hurt to do anything anyhow, and finally the bull, after tearing up everything within his reach, threw himself and broke his neck. Loss. \$300. Wigwam lays all the blame on the gate agent, which, perhaps, is natural.

Curing a Balky Horse. On Thursday a man came into the Sun office with the worst looking head on him that ever was seen outside of Oconomowoc. His eyes were both blacked, there was a cut across his nose, one ear was stuck on with court plaster, one arm was in a sling, and he used a pair of crutches. He hobbled in the door of the blue room, and asked if the editor was in, and on being told that the great prevaricator stood before him, he spit on his hands, grabbed a crutch as one would a club, looked wild, and accepted an invitation to sit down on the sofa. He sat down reluctantly, as though it hurt, and after laying his crutches on the floor, and feeling of his

ear to see if it was on vet, he said: "About three weeks ago you had an item in your paper telling about a new scheme for curing balky horses. It was an electric battery to be placed in the buggy, with wires running to the horse's bit, and when a horse balked the instruc tions were to touch a button with the foot, when the electric current would go to the horse's mouth, take his attention from his balkiness, and he would go along all

right. Do you remember such an item?" The editor scrached the bald spot on his head, looked wise, and said he did remember something about it, and asked the visitor if he had purchased a battery and

"Tried it!" said he, as he picked up one of the crutches and fixed the splints on his sprained arm. "Look at me! Don't I look as though I had tried it! I tell you these newspapers are doing more to populate our cemeteries with their lies about scientific matters, than all the doctors. Yes sir, I tried it, and it is a wonder that am spared to come in here and maul you I live out near Eagle, and have got an old mare that has been balky off and on for sixteen years. I have traded her off more than twenty times, and had to take her back each time or have a lawsuit, and the first four lawsuits I had about her I got semi-civilized nation .- Col. Higginson in beat, so I had concluded not to trade her the Woman's Journal. off any more. I read about the battery, and sent to Chicago and got one, and rigged it up in the bottom of a democrat

as you said. One morning, about a week ago, I hitched up the old mare to take a few cans of milk to the cheese factory, and I was afraid she would not balk so I could cure her. I had more confidence in the electric cure than anything in the world, second, electricity cured me of inflammagot almost to the cheese factory, and the the shock, because she stuck up her ears

and shook her head. "Just as I stepped on the button again, to give her the second dose, she switched her tail around and caught the wire, which was quite slack, and wound it around her tail about four times, and my foot was on to take my foot off the button, in the excitement, and kept the electric current going, and I hope to die if the air was not full of heels, and pieces of wagon, and milk cans, and me. She seemed to have the strength of a hundred horses, and it seemed to me as though the whole conveyance, horse and all, went over the trees as though carried by a cyclone. I and the wagon came down first, and then it began to hail milk cans and rain milk, and the old mare stood there with the copper wire wound round her tail, kicking and pawing milk cans, and tipping pieces of wagon on me. The boss of the cheese factory got me by one leg and pulled me out of the wreck, and one of the neighbors got hold of the battery and pulled the wire off from the mare's tail, and she wen to eating grass, and drinking some milk that had collected in a hole in the road and they got me home, and I have been in bed ever since till this morning. I came in on the train to see what you would give to settle. I don't want to be hard on any man that is struggling along to build up a business, but, by gaul, it does seem to me there bught to be a responsibility some where for such outrages."

The editor looked wise some more, and finally told the man that if he had not paid a royalty to Edison for the use of the electric horse persuader, he was liable to be arrested by a United States marshal and taken to New Jersey for trial on a charge of infringement of a patent, and it would cost him thousands of dollars; so he concluded to keep still about it if the editor would, and he went off, after saying that he still had faith in the battery, if they could keep the wire from getting around the tail of the horse, and as he was going to take city boarders at his farm this summer, he would get some one to practice on the old mare with the electric current .-Peck's Sun.

The Submissive German Woman.

The young Western States, which should naturally be the homes of all progress, are filling up, on an enormous scale, with a race of men in many respects admirable, but accustomed to views which are very close to barbarism in all that concerns the condition of women.

It needs but to travel in Germany, or to converse with those recently returned thence, to feel the importance of this fact. gate to rise up with him and let the bull It is not long since a young American ingdress more necessary. For the descent pass. But his weight held the gate down. traveller, talking with a German lady, was by a succession of perpendicular ladishment in boarding houses whenever an American was seen to black his own shoes. 'Because," she answered, "No German gentleman blacks his own shoes." "Who does it?" "His servant." "Suppose he cannot afford to keep a servant?" "Then his wife does it." "Do you approve of tifying to the adventurers who employed that?" "Certainly I do," was the final answer: "was not woman created to be the servant of man?"

> All the theories of social courtesy in Germany, so far as I have known, imply deference as due to the man, not the woman. A young physician lately from Berlin, was telling me the other day, that at his boarding-house there, soon after his arrival, he stepped aside to give precedence to a lady, who, like himself, was entering the dining-room. She begged him to pre cede her, and when he declined, she sidled reluctantly in, keeping her face always deferentially turned toward him, as toward a crowned head. This happened two or three times, until she at last remonstrated with him, pointing out that nobody else did as he did, and that it made it awkward for her. After this, observing that every other man in the family made his way into the dining-room and left the ladies to follow as they could, he found it easier to do the same, and so

adopted the common practice. Mrs. Pitman, in her "European Breezes," give an amusing account of the awkwardness of Hungarian army officers at being asked to hold a lady's shawl for her, since their professional etiquette forbids their carrying anything in their

hands. But the same is the rule in all good so ciety in Germany, and if a gentleman and lady walk together in the street, it is only the lady, not her escort, whom propriety permits to carry a parcel. To such a paradoxical extent does this go, that a lady once begged of a young American to allow her, for her own sake, to carry the bundle it would never do for her to be seen walk ing with a man who would so degrade himself as to take it. This throws light on the story-which has always seemed a little incredible-of Rev. Dr. Christlieb's remark that the spirit of Christ must be want ing in America, since he had more than once seen a husband fetch his wife's shaw! for her. "Bear ye one another's burden, was not to be found, it seemed, in the good pastor's Bible. And as the bible of German science seems equally destitute of any such passage, it looks as if the whole civilized world were in a fair way to be perceptibly retarded through the curious backwardness of highly educated but

Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health wagon, and fixed the wire in the bit just and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. \$1.

Old Clocks

The old brass clocks only went thirty hours, and were set in motion by a weight attached to a chain which passed over a sheave having spikes in the groove, which caught the links of the chain, and requirfor two reasons: First, I have always ed to be drawn up every day. There was found your paper a truthful one, and a counterpoise at the other end of the chain, and sometimes a single weight was ory rheumatism, which was worse than contrived to serve both the going and the any balky horse you ever saw. Well, I striking parts, and there was an occasionally an alarm. On the introduction of the old mare balked. She had balked there long pendulum, clocks seem to have as before, and all the neighbors and the sumed a different character. Catgut was hands at the factory came out to tell me substituted for the chain, and barrels were how to start her. I told them to all stand introduced, on which the catgut was wound back, and I would show them how to start up, and a greater length of line being ema balky horse. They stood back and ployed, clocks were made to go for eight laughed and I touched the button with my days instead of thirty hours, and a chime foot, and I could see that the old mare got of bells playing every quarter of an hour, was often added; the weights and pendulum hung down, and as there was danger of their action being interferred with, tall wooden cases were made to protect them, on the top of which the movement was placed. This was, I believe, the origin and date of the tall, upright clock cases, the button. O, how she kicked. I forgot which were often made of ornamental woods, and enriched with fine marquetry. I have one myself in an early marquetry case, made by Thomas Tompion, with a beautiful set of chimes, about 1690, and it is an admirable time-keeper, though it has only the original iron wire for the pendulum rod; and similar instances are numerous. The earlier cases are made of oak and walnut, the mahogany cases being of the following century, when that wood was introduced. The brass "button and pillar clocks" seem to have gone out of use about this time, and probably few were made at the end of the seventeenth century, but that will appear more clearly if I receive many communications from the owners of dated examples. With regard to the name of the brass clocks, I have heard them called, very many years ago, "button and pillar clocks." The meaning and origin of the name I cannot tell, unless it is derived from the pillars at the corners, and the hook or button on which the clock may be hung up against the wall .- Notes and Queries.

The Botallack Works.

The scene at the Botallack works used to be absolutely unique, and is a remarkable instance of the facility with which man may familiarize himself with danger in the pursuit of wealth or in the struggle for existence. The entrance to Botallack was on the face of some of the boldest precipices that are to be found on the wild northern coasts of the country. Looking upward from the strip of beach beneath, you saw dwarfed human being like trains of ants, swarming upon the least accessible foot-tracks and ledges. Barrows laden with blocks of ore were being wheeled over the single plank bridges that spanned bottomless abysses. When the men knocked off from work for relaxation, they smoked their pipes and took their midday meal on a promontory sloping to the rollers that broke many hundred feet below. And the curious visitor, without the constitutional unperturbability of the natives had to accept a trying share of the risk. He made his way downward from the crest of the cliff to the opening of the shaft by something like a goat-track, that was dangerously treacherous in wet weather. At the mouth of the pit, having produced his credentials, he was equipped in complete mining costume, and surely never was that serviceable but unbecomders, in an incessant drip from the walls of the circular shaft, which struck painfully on the ear in the darkness. And the terrors thickened around him when he had arrived at the bottom, for the Cornish miners showed a dare-devil recklessness which should have been exceedingly grathem. Those who went in for piece-work for their very moderate daily wage would never stick at a trifle when a vein showed signs of wealth. The consequence was that they had worked at the roof of this cavern in the Botallack till but a thin crust was left between them and the ocean; and on one occasion when they had been hewing at a tempting mass of copper ore they had actually to stop a vawning orifice with stones and cement. In any case, above the ring of pickaxes you could hear the surf rolling about the shingle overhead, so that, independently altogether of minor disagreeables, the stranger was too happy to beat a retreat.-Blackwood's

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 5, 1882.

DR. PENGELLY: Please send me \$6.00 worth of your valuable medicine. It is doing wonders for some ladies here, and for one in particular, who a year ago now was confined to her room, and most of the time to her bed. Every one said she had consumption. I knew she had diseases your med icine was recommended to cure, and persuaded her to try it. In a few weeks there was a decided change; in a few more she let her hired ce, and walks every day a distance of a mile

Respectfully yours, MRS. GEO. COREY.

As little Johnny was coming into the rear side door of his house, it being muddy outside,

his mother asked. "Did you wipe off your feet?"

and a half.

"No, ma'am," responded Johnny. "Why not?" asked the mother. "'Cause if I did, I wouldn't have any feet;

that's the reason. I wiped off my shoes, though."

50 Fits in 24 Hours! "I employed some of the best physician here," wrote Wm. E. Tanner, of Dayton, Ohio. 'They all said my child could not live for

three weeks. It had 50 fits in 22 hours. We

gave it Samaritan Nervine and the medicine

affected a permanent cure." Druggists. Not a partical of calomel or any other dele terious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Catharatic Pills. On the contrary they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In

such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable. *The man who knows nothing of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham and her sovereign remedy for women is wanted for a juryman. The fact clearly proves that he does not read the papers .- N

VARIETIES.

roads met. He slapped-his chest with his stem and looked to the east and to the south. "Bismillah!" he cried, "I am the boss an drive the ambulance." The little green apple came down the long oad from the west and heard him. He bowed o the north and he bowed to the west. "I am the son of the cyclone," he shouted and I travel with my own private coroner. "By the camel of Mahomet," said the early "I am the friend of the sexton, and can knock you out in four rounds, Marquis of Tewksbury rules.

"Come to the wake," shricked the little reen apple, "and you may call me the harm ess paw-paw of the wilderness if I canno double up the man who planted you." Then they looked down the four long roads and waited for some one to practice on. From the east came a fair young girl from Vassar College and up from the south came a gray haired African. "Take you the fair student," said the early "Not I." said the little green apple, "

didn't come here to attempt impossibilities For nearly ten years that girl has sat at surreptitious midnight lunches; she has broken ip a score of young men with her ice-crean bills, and still she is hungry. But I will stand aside and give you a chance at the African." "I am not on the suicide lay this morning,

said the early peach. "I know him, and already since yester-even's sun there have reposed beneath his untroubled vest a peck and a half of my brethern and he is even now famished. He is known as the destroyer of watermelons, and all my tribes fear him. Allah is great, but some things are impossible." So they let many people pass by unharmed,

the old, the tough, the wary and the well-seasoned. But when the day was far spent, com ing down the long road from the west, they saw a ruddy boy, the pride and joy of his home and the torment of his teacher. Whistling merry roundelay he came, his face as rosy as the glowing west, his heart as light as thistle down.

He was their meat. The early peach and the little green apple set their teeth and breathed hard as he cam-

near. "Now!" they shricked, and livid with hate they fiercely sprung upon him.

In two short minutes that boy had both o them down, and as he cracked the peach pit to get at the "goody," he said:

'y jimmy jinks, I wisht I knowed where could find a bushel of them fellers." The early peach with a dying gasp turned and said:

" We were taken in." With a hollow groan the little green appl eplied:

"Of corpse." But the boy slept soundly all that night, and ame back the next day to look for more. Burlington Hawkeye.

RECENTLY there was a great revival of reigion in a Western town, where butter, cheese and milk are the principal products. One even ing, after meeting, a dairyman approached the dominie and remarked:

"You are doing a noble work here, sir, I'm pleased to see." "Yes, truly; many Prodigal Sons are return

ing home to the church." 'Ah!" exclaimed the dairyman, "what ef feet do you suppose that will have on the veal market?"

"Sir!" said the astonished preacher, "what do you mean by such a worldly allusion as that?

"Oh. I didn't know but what the return of so many Prodigal Sons might cause a great demand for fatted calves, and thus raise the price of veal," retorted the wicked man, as he walked off whistling "When the cows come home."

"JAMES!"

"Yes, pa." "There were seven California pears in that pboard. Six of them have gone. Do you know anything about it?"

"I never took one of them." "Sure?"

" Certain, pa. Wish I may die, if-" "You wicked, bad boy; how often have I told you never to use such an expression? Here comes ma; let us see if she knows anything about it.'

Mamma says she saw James take at least five of them.

"You little rescal! How dare you tell m you never took one, and here's only this little one with the grub-eaten side left?"

"Oh, pa, don't hit me, I said I didn't take one of them-and-and-and that's the one didn't take.' Pa relented.

GETTING NEAR THE TOP .- In one of his visits to Rochester, the late Charley Backus was invited to visit a very fine, tall and large business building called Powers' block, then newly erected on the main street. He was told that a beautiful view of the city and a glimpse of Lake Ontario could be obtained from the roof. The building contained no elevator, and the minstrel, a very heavy and short-winded man, climbed and climbed, traversing flight after flight of stairs between the ground floor and the roof. On the top story he halted op. posite a door and rapped until the janitor's daughter responded.

"Exouse me," said Backus, puffing and panting and mopping his face with his handkerchief, "but is St. Peter in?"

JUMBO is creating much delight among the nnocent citizens of Chicago. One of his duties is to carry passengers, especially the lithelp go, and has done her housework ever the people. A little girl who had tested his powers as a steed thought she should reward him with peanuts and ran to secure them. Jumbo, who had been headed south, reversed his position while she was away, and the little one came running back breathless and reached out her offering toward the tail-gable in blissful innocence of the change.

"Oh, dear," she said a moment later, " thought this was the other end?"

"I'd rather give a man fifty dollars than b swindled out of five," said Gillyflower the other day. "Well, that's strange. What's your reason

for such a conclusion?" "You see, if I give \$50, that's put down on the books to 'charity.' That looks well. The angels look over the book-keeper's shoulder

and smile sweetly as the words 'to charity are entered. But if I am swindled out of \$5 the angels go off behind the barn and laugh and the book-keeper heaves a sigh as he enters "To blamed old fool who will never learn any thing, \$5." Rossini was one day discovered at the piane

with a copy of "Tannhauser" before him only the music stood on the rack upside down "What are you doing there, maestro?" asked his visitor. "Don't you see I am trying to Wagner, and I can't manage it."

"But you have the music the wrong was "Oh, I tried it the other way and it was

The little girl, who called the ostrich the oird with a bonnet tail, put it about right. Why is a dog's tail a great novelty? Because

Why is the comet more like a dog than the dog star? Because it has a tail and the dog star

It was the fellow who stepped on a tack who first remarked, "the iron has entered my This is about the time of the year that

young man gets his father to buy him a boat, and then names it after his girl. It is with some mothers in the treatment o

ren as with fireworks. First the rocket and then the stick. A Portland woman hit a man with an egg because he kissed his hand to her. Served him

right. Next time he'll know enough to kiss Joseph Cook says he is "the product of 25 years of education, including foreign travel."
Another argument for keeping the boys at

Why is it that, whenever you are looking for anything, you invariably find it in the last place in which you look? Because you always stop looking when you find it. top looking when you find it.

"Is it true that when a wild goose's mate dies, it never takes another?" asks a young widow. "Yes, but don't worry about that. The reason it acts that way is because it is a

"Why do you earry your pocketbook in your hand?" asked a Philadelphia husband of his wife. "Oh," was the quiet reply, "it is so light that I am afraid it might jump out of my "Do you send your washing to a Troy laury?" asked a Milton man of a friend. "No, was the reply, as he gazed sorrowfully at the fringed collars and cuffs. "I have it done at a

des-Troy laundry." "When are you going to make me that pair of new boots I ordered?" asked Gus de Smith of his shoemaker. "When you pay for the last pair I made for you." "Whew! I can't wait so long as that!"

There is a class of persons resembling the Dutch justice, who said in his haste, upon hearing the plaintiff's testimony, "You've got the case," and after listening to the defendant, And you've got the case too.'

"Hush! Beware of the torpedo!" said young lady to an ineligible admirer who was becoming too attentive. On his asking for an explanation, she answered: "Oh, its only our new name for mamma, because she blows us

so large that his two children use a half each for a cradle. This may seem very wonderful in the rural districts, but in this city three or four

The coal man's cart broke down as he was going to weigh the coal. "You needn't fuss to weigh that coal," said the man who had purchased it. "If it is heavy enough to break down the cart, it weighs more than any ton of coal I ever got before. I'm satisfied."

The shortest letter ever written consisted of a single letter. A French poet once wrote to Piron, the dramatist, the following two words: "Eo rus," which is the Latin for "I am going into the country." Piron, not to be beaten in the matter of brevity, wrote back "I," which in Latin signifies "Go."

As the happy couple were leaving the church the husband said to the partner of his wedded life: "Marriage must seem a dreadful thing to you. Why, you were all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say 'I will." I shall have more courage, and say it louder next time," returned the blushing bride. A genuine dude has struck Laramie.

has a homopathic head and allopathic feet. His trousers are so tight that he never takes them off, and he has a plate-glass window in one eye. The other is closed for repairs. He got on the wildest kind of a debauch last night got on the wildest kind of a debauch last night with half an ounce of pepper-sauce and a bunch of cigarettes. He hails from New York.

Quite a plain expression of opinion appears in the following anecdote: A lady of quested Rowland Hill to examine her scandidate for the ministry, remarking quested Rowland Hill to examine her son as a candidate for the ministry, remarking: "I am sure he has a talent but it is hid in a napkin." At the close of the interview with the young man Mr. Hill remarked: "Well, madam, I have shaken the napkin, but I cannot find the talent."

A process has been invented by which heav planks can be manufactured from straw. Al plants can be manufactured from straw. An, yes, now we understand what makes the strawberry shortcake at our hotels so thoroughly water-proof and solid. The flooring and roof of the same is manufactured by this process from the straw in the berries. And that also explains another mystery to wit visc. also explains another mystery, to wit, viz.: What becomes of the strawberries?

Don't Die in the House. "Rough on Rats" Clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks gophers. 15c.

Che Household.

BEFORE MARRIAGE-WHAT?

Some weeks ago an article from the pen of Beatrix, "After Marriage-What?" the after bliss or pain, harmony or dis-

union consummated. Whether we are "totally depraved" or tend naturally toward the upward in us from ruts of habit so long traveled. In growth, it looks as though the prevailing ideas and aims in regard to marriage were somewhat depraved. We are not far in advance of barbarous nations, where wives are bought and sold like any piece of property. Here marriage is usually an ownership, without fitness. The cause lies in the dependence of women. the inequality of the sexes, and the easy access to the married state.

Woman must become a unit, self-supporting, make her individual life a suc cess; then as maiden, man cannot ignore and trample upon her, and as wife she will be a truer woman, possessing finer character.

Instead of this, girls are permitted to believe that any way of obtaining a firm hold on "frail man" is honorable, and they are continually reminded of the state they are expected to enter by twentyone, at least. Ignorance guides, spurred on by cringing fear of old maidhood. It has been determined by careful investigation that woman atttains physical maturity at twenty-four years of age. Yet it is a fearful thing to arrive at that age unmatched! As results of immature unions, we see premature old age, and children a blot upon this beautiful earth. How parents can look a weak, deformed, or idiotic child in the face without shame, is a mystery. Their ignorance or crime is stamped as a life monument there. Physical beauty is ours by every right. The graceful form, the bright eye, the clear skin, should be every man's and woman's. There may be a great amount of spiritual beauty hidden behind the dull eye and the sallow skin, but they make one think of liver com-

plaint The homely form may contain a soul pure and white, but everything should be beautiful. Every living being in whose creation God has any part, is lovely. In ones; perfect and free they are, but the cruelty of a person who would shut up to at last unite in a big shoe.

children with eternity before them, how the three cows of a "poor widow," far below the birds are they in perfection of development!

What a period of study, and earnest self-examination this before marriage should be! Character should be studied, masks torn away.

Honesty and purity should dwell in every thought.

What does that peculiar smile mean which we so often see when subjects re lating to marriage are referred to?

What means the conversation of many married women which causes the young girl's cheek to crimson, and her eyes grow wide with wonder? If women be not true to nature and womanhood, where shall we find delicacy?

Many a girl is scarcely recognized by her friends five years after marriage, why is this? It is because marriage becomes a cloak for sin. We talk of the evils of intemperance, the terrors of king alcohol are painted in thrilling words, but the evils of other intemperances are kept hidden, though they taint the life-blood with every poison and blight the fairest souls. I have seen a girl, happy and fair; she became the wife of a man much older than she-what did he intend to do with her? She was his purchase, that is all. Child, with her innocent heart, she had no fear, he said he loved her. Marriage seemed as simple a thing to her as falling asleep, and she gave it no more thought. She believed she would be happy, but though jewels and rich garments was hers. she wet her pillow with tears, the lines grew fast in her face, the light faded from her eyes and hope from her life. Mothers teach their girls to make chastity a living presence within, they teach them high ideals of life, what do they teach those who are to be their husbands?

There would be fewer mistakes and ess suffering in the after-time, if the gate of marriage were made as difficult of entrance as of exit. What more right has minister to unite two of whose fitness and circumstances he knows nothing than the law has authority to grant divorce before examining a case? Nowdays "Dorothy" doesn't have to possess even "the warp and fillin' for a new com forter or a bran new feather-bed." but she leaves the window of her father's house, if she wishes, and "flies to the arms of her lover;" they are married but it can seldom be added, "and were happy ever afterward." There is too much sentiment and too little sense in the proceeding to warrant eternal bliss. Sentimentality can be dispensed with. Love is not a process of reasoning, nor can logic quicken the beautiful germ into growth. The quick, grand revelation which its hallowing influence brings to the soul is not to be captured by the mind and described in words. Yet feeling must not reign; were we creatures of per fection, we might trust to our impulses. There must be thought and preparation before we enjoy results, and as surely as we give ourselves up to enjoy unrestrainly, the pleasure we had hoped to win palls.

Physiological truth must be taught; we must know "the house we live in" in order to make it "Home, Sweet Home." We must dare to do, and to speak the truth though ignorance and prejudice raise a thousand tongues to oppose. We are bound to grow to a higher standard of life, purity will become a word of broader meaning, devotion to principle instead of passion will prevail, we shall make exis-Creator of all good.

sphere, and the end draws nearer. STRONG-MINDED GIRL. LESLIE, July 14, '83,

THE HIGHWAY COW AGAIN.

I would like to endorse the position of Beatrix on the question of the "highway cow." that unmitigated nuisance of rural districts. I find but one mistake in the position taken by Beatrix; she speaks of the practice as one of former times, suggested the question, what before? All but unfortunately, this relic of barbarism prevails still in too many otherwise cord, depends upon what precedes the civilized localities. We are creatures of habit, and it takes time and patience to educate opinions once formed, and elevate early times, when each settler had a little patch of clearing, like little isles in the vast expanse of forest, it was eminently

proper he should fence in his crops and fence out the few animals then allowed the wide range of unoccupied woodland, where they could support existence; but gradually the public common became cleared and inclosed, and faster, still faster the number of animals increased; until in many counties the highway is the only common left, yet the preposterous idea that animals may roam at large is fixed in many stupid heads, and the cry of persecution and oppression is raised against those long-suffering souls, who take measures to claim and maintain their

rights. It is always the "poor widow" that is brought forward to invoke sympathy, and it is a credit to the great heart of humanity that this plea has so long prevailed, while selfish, wealthy, shameless men have profited by it.

It is not that people were hoodwinked by the pretence, but they feared to practice even the "appearance of evil," and so possessed their souls with impatience, while men with broad acres turned cows, horses, sheep, swine and geese into the highway to forage and annoy their law-abiding neighbors; and if the animals got into the inclosure (as they often would despite the best precaution,) they would reply to complaint of damage that the fence was out of repair, or openings left,

as "my animals are perfectly orderly." We have had a long and hard personal experience in this matter, and can speak from an experience that has taken all sentiment out of the case. All animals running at large are here taken into custody, and we have found many more belong to men worth thousands of dollars, who turn animals out by the drove, than are owned by "poor widow;" indeed, nature, forms of beauty greet us on every on one occasion a man came with bitter side. The birds mate and raise their little invectives and loud complaints of the

when it transpired that he himself was the husband of that "lone body."

It matters no more to the public whether a man mows his roadside hay, than his meadow, yet none would have the cheek to claim the right for the "poor widow" to pasture his meadow in case he left it inmowed.

The question of irritated fand unneighborly feeling should be considered in the matter, also. Enmity, litigation, and destruction of social intercourse with all its improving, helpful amenities, are often the results of the license given the "highway cow."

Time honored privileges get to be regarded as rights, but when the circumstances that gave origin to privilege cease to exist, or are totally changed, it s time to have changes in privilege.

I am glad our Household Editor has opened its columns for an agitation of the question, as our brethren, though restive under this state of things and privately fuming with (wrath, are too long-suffering to speak in print. I suppose their manly hearts thrill with fear least some sentimental fraud should point them out as the defrauder of the "poor widows." Many are so afraid of being called mean, but I consider it mean to impose on the good nature of another,

not mean to maintain one's rights. I have no doubt many yet really believe stock have a right to highway pasture, and the man who denies that right is a "crusty old curmudgeon;" and I fear it. will take a long time to convert them to a belief that law is justice, if our Law Editor, after informing them that it is unlawful to allow animals to roam, reads them a homily on the pastoral beauty of the custom; counsels good feeling in the matter, thus insinuating, at least, that people are aggrieved when forced to obey the law-and finds sensual pleasure for the ear in the "far off" tinkle of the cow bell, but he omits mention of the pleasure found by the eye and nose from the maoterialization of his pastoral symphony.

If a law is obnoxious and unjust, the best way to demonstrate that fact is to give it a vigorous enforcement and thus compass its repeal. Unless H. A. H. reforms and discards his pastoral glamour. I propose we vote him a "mystical fraud," or, more poetically, an "æsthetic humbug" on the issue of the "highway cow," and take energetic measures for his enlightenment.

Agitation of the question will demonstrate its rightfulness and righteousness. GREENFIEFD, July 18th.

LATE FASHION NOTES.

Harper's Bazar tells the girls how to make up wash dresses very simply and yet stylishly. At this season of the year dry goods merchants are "marking down" summer dress goods, and many bargains in short lengths and small patterns are to be found on their counters. Lawns and printed muslins are less in favor than the white mulls with satin bars in broken plaids. Swiss mulls and lace striped piques, in white goods, and figured sateens and plain chamberys and cambries in colors. Very pretty white dress goods are now sold at 25 cents per vard, reduced from 374 and 50 cents. To make them, five straight breadths are cut. A narrow ruffle-an eighth of a yard tence fuller, and a sweeter incense will deep-trims the bottom; above this are arise from the altar of our hearts to the ten tucks, two inches wide and an inch apart, the edge of the lower tuck falls There may or may not be a plan; few over the seam joining ruffle and skirt. A of us can predict the results of great long, wide sash of the dress material with movements. We work, each in his little ends tucked to match the skirt, is tied about the waist, the loops and ends forming the only drapery. Some add a very short, much wrinkled apron, which meets at the back under the sash ends. The waist is the still popular tucked blouse. or the voke with gathered front and back.

The Mother Hubbard dresses so much worn by the little people are no longer their exclusive property. The "big sisters" have modified the style by shirring the back at the waist line, inserting ribbons at the side seams and knotting them in front, and dubbing the rejuvenated garments "tea-gowns." It is a style more suited to quite young and slender demoiselles, but Barnum's fat woman wears one, for all I know. Mother Hubbard wrappers are also affected by grown up people, and are peculiarly ungraceful and shapeless affairs, with nothing becoming or stylish about them. It is said that the marshal of one of our interior villages scratched his official head in great perplexity, being impressed with the idea that the first individual who appeared in the street arrayed in one of them was suffering from temporary aberration of mind else she would never be seen in the street in her nightdress, and it was his duty to take her into custody and return her to her anxious friends. He fortunately counseled with his wife-all wise men do-before action, and was at once completely crushed and greatly relieved at being scornfully informed "it was all the fashion."

Early fall woolen dresses will be much trimmed with narrow braid in color like the dress, two-fifths of an inch wide. Sometimes this will be outlined on each edge with gold, silver or shaded threads. Skirts are being made more full; or, if the narrow foundation skirt is retained, the draperies are very voluminous. Bustles are almost universally worn. In hats, black and white have replaced

the reds and blues of the early summer, which became altogether too common to suit fastidious people. The shell hats, fluted like a scallop shell, have had a great run and are still much worn by. misses and children. A large ribbon bow with loops falling from the back toward the front is the usual trimming, while plumes have lost none of their prestige for other hats.

"And what's the world a coming to, Can anybody tell?"

was a natural comment in noting in the Bazar that it is actually the fashion to wear a shoe longer than the foot, and of ample width! We are told nothing so destroys the symmetry of the solution style of the shoe as to have it so short that the toes look stubbed, or the large too prominent. This is joyful destroys the symmetry of the foot or the joints are too prominent. This is joyful news indeed, that style and comfort are

pared too much or unevenly.

THE HARVEST.

Late Telegraphic Advices of the Prospect

CHICAGO, July 20.-Messrs. H. A. & H. D

Peaches-Kentucky and Michigan 60 per cent

wheat growing in the shock; in some cases uncut wheat growing.

ANN ARBOR, July 21.—The weather for the last five days has been most favorable to the crops and the wheat harvest, which is now in progress. Reports received from 16 of the 20 townships of Washtenaw county indicate the following: The wheat crop will be 80 per cent. of that of 1882. The condition of corn is 85 per cent. as compared with the condition July 15, 1882. Oats and barley will yield larger crops than last year. The hay crop is unusually large, but was badly damaged by rain during the harvest. Apples promise about 40 per cent. of an average crop. The peaches in this vicinity are almost a failure, and small fruit is, on the whole, not as plentiful as last year.

DELPHI, Ind., July 21.—The red rust which

damage to quality.

COLUMBUS, Wis.—Frequent and heavy rains have done serious injury to the grain crop of this portion of the state. The growth of wheat, barley and oats are exceedingly rank and the ground

alarge crop in this county of oats, hay and corn. A prominent farmer living in the west part of the county said to-day that he had not had as good prospect for corn in five years as he has this year. Some wheat is being hauled to market which has been threshed from the shock, and while it is

been threshed from the shock, and while it is mostly good grain, yet the heavy rains five and ten dava ago make it so damp that very little will grade No. 2 and the balance No. 3. Our elevators are paying 85 cents to 95 cents, and are getting considerable wheat at these prices.

URANIA, Ill., July 21.—This week closed the wheat harvest in Champaign county, showing scarcely so large a yield as had been anticipated, and in the south part of the county some fields that recently promised fair proved not worth cutting. In other parts the yield is good. The oat harvest is just beginning and gives the finest prospect ever seen in this section, promising from 40 to 60 bushels of good. The growth of the corn crop for three weeks past has been very remarkable and farmers are now quite cheery.

THE REUNION AT WASHINGTON.—The ex-confederate Gen. Gordon told me an inter-esting story about two interviews he held

with Gen. Barlow. At Sharpsburg, Barlow was apparently mortally wounded and fell into Gordon's hands. Gordon took a liking

to him and asked if he could not do some-thing for Barlow. "I think not, general," said the young man; "I shall be buried here, no doubt. I do not expect to live. But you

tell apart and these men saw each other no more. Gordon considered Barlow to be

more. Gordon considered Barlow to be dead. Barlow had also seen that a Gen. Gordon had been killed somewhere. They met again at a friendly table in Washington, but did not know each other through the changes of time. After some lapse Gordon

Bogardus, fruit dealers, report as follows rela

& Sportsman.

tive to the fruit crop:

At the Southern Exposition, to be held at Louisville, Ky., it has been decided to hold an exhibition of fruits. The dates selected are August 28th to September 1st, inclusive. As the premium list is a very liberal one, and the dates selected are not such as to interfere with exhibitions in our own State, Michigan fruit growers should certainly be well represented at the exhibition. We give below the list of premiums to be awarded, and the rules governing the exhibition:

CLASS A-General Displays. Ring.—No. 1—For best display by a local or County Horticultural Society— CLASS B-Apples. Ring .- No. 2-Best display-

Second

No. 3—Best 20 varieties grown in Kentucky
—premium by State of Kentucky, through
Hon. Charles E. Bowman, Commissioner
of Agriculture—

No. 4—Best ten varieties-5—Best plate Sweet Bough.
6—Best plate Porter.
7—Best plate Maiden's Blush.
8—Best plate Holland Pippin.
9—Best plate Summer Pearmain.
10—Best plate Summer Pearmain.
11—Best plate Kentucky White Peppin.
12—Best plate Fall Queen.
13—Best plate Fall Queen.
14—Best plate Grimes' Golden.
15—Best plate Rambo.
16—Best Pennsylvania Red Steak.
17—Best Jonathan. 16—Best Pennsylvania Red Stea 17—Best Jonathan. 18—Best Winesap. 19—Best Rawles, Genet. 20—Best Ben Davis. 21—Best Huntsman's Favorite. 22—Best Lawyer. 23—Best Snockley. 24—Best Rome Beauty. 25—Best Smith's Cider. 25—Best Belleflower.

No. 27-Best seedling (new No. 28-Best of any variety. CLASS C-Peaches Ring .- No. 29-Best displayecond...
No. 30—Best 10 varieties grown in Kentucky
—premium by State of Kentucky through
Hon. C. E. Bowman, Commissioner of No. 31—Best 5 varieties—

First.

Second.

No. 32—Best plate Old Mixon free.

No. 33—Best plate Old Mixon cling.

No. 34—Best plate Crawford's, late...

No. 35—Best plate Stump the World:

No. 35—Best plate Stump the World:

No. 37—Best plate Chinese cling.

No. 38—Best plate World's late.

No. 39—Best plate Leopold.

No. 41—Best plate Leopold.

No. 42—Best plate Rodman's Cling.

No. 42—Best plate George IV.

No. 43—Best plate George IV.

No. 44—Best plate Grosse Mignonne. CLASS D-Pears. Ring .- No. 47-Best display-Second.

No. 48—Best 10 varieties grown in Kentucky
—premium by State of Kentucky, through
Hon. Chas. E. Bowman, Commissioner of
Agriculture—

Second.

No. 49—Best plate Bartlett.

No. 50—Best plate Clapp's Favorite.

No. 51—Best plate Doyenne Boussock.

No. 52—Best plate Howell.

No. 53—Best plate Seckel.

No. 53—Best plate Flemish Beauty.

No. 54—Best plate White Doyenne.

No. 56—Best plate Beurre D'Anjou.

No. 58—Best plate Beurre D'Anjou.

No. 58—Best plate of any variety. CLASS E-Grapes Ring .- No. 59-Best display

No. 60-Best 20 varieties-No. 61—Best 18 varieties—

First.
Second.
No. 63—Best plate Agawam.
No. 64—Best plate Brighton.
No. 65—Best plate Catawba.
No. 66—Best plate Concord.
No. 67—Best plate Cottage.
No. 68—Best plate Creveling
No. 69—Best plate Cinton.
No. 70—Best plate Delaware.
No. 71—Best plate Diana 9. 71—Best plate Diana.
9. 72—Best plate Duchess.
9. 73—Best plate Elvira.
9. 74—Best plate Elsingburg.
9. 75—Best plate Goethe.
9. 76—Best plate Iona.
9. 77—Best plate Iona.
9. 78—Best plate Highland.
9. 79—Best plate Hebemont.
9. 80—Best plate Jefferson.
9. 81—Best plate Lady.
82—Best plate Lady Washington.
83—Best plate Lindley.
84—Best plate Lindley.
84—Best plate Ladrove's Early. No. 84—Best plate Moore's Early.
No. 85—Best plate Massasoit.
No. 86—Best plate Marka.
No. 87—Best plate Martha.
No. 87—Best plate Pocklington.
No. 89—Best plate Pocklington.
No. 99—Best plate Rogers No. 33.
No. 92—Best plate Rogers No. 43.
No. 93—Best plate Rogers No. 44.
No. 93—Best plate Rogers No. 44.
No. 95—Best plate Rogers No. 44.
No. 96—Best plate Rogers No. 44. 84-Best plate Moore's Early Dest plate Salem.

96—Best plate Taylor's Bullitt.

97—Best plate Telegraph.

98—Best plate Wilder.

99—Best plate Worden.

100—Best plate Papage. i. 100—Best plate Venango... j. 101—Best plate, any variety, (not named CLASS F-Plums. -No. 102-Best display-

Second.

No. 103—Best plate Yellow Egg..

No. 104—Best plate Green Gage.

No. 105—Best plate Lombard..

No. 106—Best plate Washington.

No. 107—Best plate any variety.. CLASS G-Waterme Ring .- No. 108-Best display-First.
Second.
No. 109—Best 5 kinds grown in Kentucky,
premium by State of Kentucky through
Hon. Chas. E. Bowman, Commissioner of
Agriculture— No. 110-Best Ice Cream... No. 111—Best striped No. 112—Best Strawberry Fo. 113—Best Cuban Queen

CLASS H-Cantaloupes, etc. Ring.
No. 114—Best display...
No. 115—Best California.
No. 116—Best Greening...
No. 117—Best Nutmeg...
No. 118—Best Mukmelon
No. 118—Best Mukmelon Summary.

H-Cantaloupes, etc

..\$2,097 1. The superintendant of the Agricultural Department shall have immediate charge of the exhibition, and all entries must be made under his direction. He shall also attend the judges and see that each entry receives attention. 2. All entries for the same premium shall be

laced together on the tables.

3. Fruits for entry may be sent by express or freight, but charges must be prepaid by the exhibitor. 4. All entries must be marked with the number and ring in which they are entered an

ber and ring in which they are entered, and may also bear the name of the exhibitor.

5. Judges will be selected by the Agricultur-6. There must be a separate entry for each ium. A plate, shown in general or variety ay, cannot be entered singly in another No plate or entry can compete for more

than one premium.

7. All fruits entered by an individual grower, must be of his own growing, and that shown by county or local societies, must be such only as was grown in the county or local district **Expresented.

S. A plate of apples, pears or peaches must

be limited in number to five specimens. A plate of grapes to five bunches. An entry of melons to one.

9. Plates for exhibition of fruits will be furnished by the Exposition Company. Also cards for entry marks. Where waiters, stands or baskets are necessary, they must be furnished by exhibitors. dshed by exhibitors.

10. Entries must be made by 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, August 28. There will be no en-

try fee required.

11. All fruit entered for premiums shall become the property of the Exposition and will be sold on Saturday, September 1, unless deem-

be sold on Saturday, September 1, unless deemed necessary sooner.

12. Judges will begin the work of awarding the premiums as soon as the entries are placed upon the tables.

13. Individual exhibitors will be admitted to the Exposition free on August 23 and 29; and committees, (to the number of ten) in charge of local or county exhibits, will be admitted free on those days.

14. First premium will be indicated by a blue ribbon; second premium by a red ribbon and third premium by a white ribbon.

15. Premiums will be paid in cash on the 30th day of August, 1883.

day of August, 1883.

16. Rare fruits or interesting horticultural growths may be entered at the discretion of the superintendent.

17. Objections to a judge by an exhibitor must be made in writing—stating reasons

How an Ohio Dairyman Milks. As an example of what absolute clean-

liness in the dairy means, we take the following from The Dairy, contributed by an Iowa dairyman:

"It is said that it is as hard to be clean as it is to be good. Well, I think it is not o'clock, A. M. Committee of Arrange hard to be good, even for a dairyman, if ments:—Drs. Hawkins, Chandler, Murry, he only does as he would be done by, and Detroit; Sunderland, Saginaw; Rose, just as easy to be clean. This is my way. At 5 o'clock I am in the cow stables. The feed prepared the night before is put into ent, Coldwater; Ferguson, Bay City the feed boxes, which are first cleared of Armstrong, Cheboygan. all remnants of former feed, and, if sour. they are scoured out with water and a broom. While the cows are eating, they are thoroughly carded and brushed, as well as any well kept horse is-and all over from head to switch. The udder is sponged if necessary, and wiped with a clean towel and not a dungy rag. The gutters are then cleaned out, and the stalls; a common road broom being used, to finish after a broad scraper, which draws the manure down to the trap doors into the cellar. The floor and gutter are ther littered well with sawdust, when we have no straw. For 15 cows this takes an hour. Then I go to breakfast. At half past six the cows are milked, and each milker has overalls and an apron made of striped ticking, with which he can milk in his Sunday clothes and slippers, if he pails which stand on the platform and

drink a glass of the milk direct from the

cow as I milk it. But out of consider-

ation for my customers, who buy my but-

ter and milk, I put the milk through

after having begun it and got into the way

And I don't see how it is easy to be clean-

How a Pasture is Made.

In Great Britain, Holland, and in some

f fine rich grasses. The soil or sod is

prepared to receive the seed, which is se-

lected with special reference to the pro-

render the soil as productive as possible.

Water is supplied or drained off as the

wants of the land require. Weeds and

bushes are exterminated or kept in sub-

jection. Fertilizers are applied as they

are to land devoted to cultivated crops.

Loose soils are rendered more compact by

this country, however, neglect all these

things. Land is not selected for a pas-

ture. If it is too rocky, broken, or diffi-

cult to cultivate: if it is too wet or dry to

produce good crops of corn, grain, pota-

toes or roots, it is devoted to pasturage.

Land is selected for other purposes, but

the land for pasturage is what was reject-

ed as unsuited for any other use. Some-

times a piece of land originally productive

corn for several years, then sown to grain

down to grass suited for mowing purposes

After the crop of grass becomes so light

that it scarcely pays for the work of cut-

ting, the farmer concludes that the only

thing he can do with the land is to devote

it to supporting stock during the summer,

when he expects to make the most out of

them. There are no evidences of benefi-

chance or neglect .- New York Times.

The Fearless Railway Threshing Ma-

chines and Horse Powers.

Mr. Minard Harder, the manufacture

of these machines at Cobleskill, N. Y., was

on hand at the Ohio State Fair with

Thresher and Power in full operation

threshing wheat so wet that the water

dripped from the bundles, yet with only

two horses on his tread-power the work

was rapidly and well done. Mr. Harder has

been many years in this business, and has

built up a very extensive trade through

the superior merits of his machines and his

uniform fair and honorable dealings. For

economy and perfect workmanship, there

kill, N. Y .- Ohio Farmer.

WHEN you have had Catarrh long en

just send 1e. to Dr. C. B. SYKES, 181 Monro

er than we are in our dairy.'

likes; and any lady may go in with a silk lock, though of the same character is dress on and not hurt it. As the milk is called exostosis or bony tumor or enlargedrawn it is strained at once into the deep ment. Your treatment is correct as far are kept covered; the milk pails have was a good one; report at intervals of two strainers and a double strainer is kept in or three weeks, and report the result to the deep cans, so that the milk goes us. through three strainers. But this is not really necessary, as I would cheerfully

Where is the Lameness Located.

It may also be asked: Can we detect he seat or disease by the nature of the lameness. Generally speaking, we cer three strainers. As soon as the deep pails tainly can not, though it will often maare full, they are closed and carried to terially assist our diagnosis. In shoulder the milk house and handed to the person lameness, we can generally ascertain the who sets the milk in the pool or the seat of mischief by the slow and labored creamery, or, if it is put into shallow pans, extension of the limb, which is more evi strains it once more. Now, there is nodent in going down a declivity, and like thing hard to do about this. It is so easy wise in the walk, than any other place, the horse having, in slow motion, more time of it, that it would be hard to stop it. to move the limb with the care that he wishes. In severe lameness from splints, there is often unwillingness to bend the knee; this, however, is also shown in cases of slight strains of the sinews just under the knee. With these exceptions. of the best districts in this country, land the seat of disease, whether in the foot, is selected for a pasture as it is for any pasterns, or the fetlock, cannot be ascerparticular crop. Regard is paid to its tained by the nature of the horse's action. adaptability to produce a large amount In examining a case of lameness we should, if possible, first see the horse i the stable, and without disturbing him observe whether he points a foot, and in duction of grass to be eaten while it is in what particular manner he so favors it its green state. Great pains are taken to We would then have him led from the stable and trotted gently in hand on a hard road or pavement, giving him his head at the time. Having thus ascertained what leg he is lame in, we should proceed to discover the actual seat of the mischief. For this purpose, the finger and thumb should be carefully passed the use of the roller, and very heavy soils down the leg, from the knee to the foot, are loosened by the employment of the to ascertain if there be any undue heat harrow or scarifier. Most farmers, in or enlargement, or tenderness from pres sure; we should also feel carefully the front and sides of the pasterns, as well as round the coronet. If a splint be the cause of lameness, the horse will evince considerable pain when it is pressed, and so likewise will he in lesions of the sinews. Supposing that we have found no sufficient cause of lameness above, we must now direct our attention to the feet. In

After paring awhile the smith will prob ably say there is no corn; but we must not be satisfied until we have pared almost to the quick. If a horse be very lame from a corn he will almost always favor the foot, but in so doing he will not, however extend his limb out its full length, but will elevate the heel without extending the foot very far, which will give a knuck ling appearance to the limb. Should none of these symptoms be exhibited, we must consider the disease to be deep seated, and then it is all important to ascertain if the animal points his foot; for, if such if the case, in all probability the cause of lame ness exists in the navicular joint, supposing it was a sore foot we were examin-

probably is no railway-power built in this country that equals the Fearless, and as much may be said of the Fearless Thresher, as it is the best moderate-priced Threshthrough these manipulations seriatim; we er and Cleaner in use. All interested are urged to send for full descriptive cir-culars. Address Minard Harder, Coblesmay sometimes pounce upon the seat of after a moderate examination; but there are cases that will demand our utmost atto a severe test the professional talents Street, Chicago, for his "True Theory of Caand tact of even the most skilled veterinarian.

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Skeep, rotne and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journat to regular subscribers free Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmen. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

Convention of Veterinary Surgeons in Detroit.

Veterinary surgeons practising in the State of Michigan, favorable to the formation of a State Veterinary Association, for the defence of the rights and privileges of the practitioners of veterinary medicine and surgery; and for the elevation of the standard of acquirements necessary for its successful pursuit, and for the mutual improvement of its members, are most respectfully invited to meet in conclave in the city of Detroit, Tuesday, July 31st, 1883. The Convention will meet in the parlors of the Michigan Exchange, at 10 Grand Rapids; Cummings, Port Huron; Dell, Ann Arbor; Benton, Jackson; Clem

Ring-bone.

FORT PLAINS, July 17, '83. eterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR.-I have a lame mare, and as a subscriber, take the opportunity of asking your advice. I thought first it was strain in the fetlock, afterwards i ooked as if it might be a ringbone, it has enlarged some but only half way around the foot. I have been using a blister liniment, but it does not cure entirely. The enlargement seems to be in the form of triangle, commencing in the front and running half way back on the fetlock. I would like to hear from you in the next Yours truly,

Answer .- We presume you have mis taken the pastern joint for the fetlock; if so you are right, it is a ring-bone. If how ever, the seat of the disease is in the fet as you have gone, provided your blister

DELPHI, Ind., July 21.—The red rust which struck the wheat in this section last week almost totally ruined what little of the crop had escaped the other ravages. Considerable threshing has been done already, and the average yield is not over six bushels per acre, and this falls short from eight to twelve pounds on a standard bushel. Corn has been seriously damaged by water, winds and hail.

DELEVAN, Wis., July 21.—Three inches of rain fell last night, doing considerable damage to crops. Oats and barley are badly lodged, and as the former is late it will not fill as well and will reduce the yield and quality materially. Barley being farther advanced the yield will not be affected as much, but the storm will do large damage to quality. portion of the state. The growth of wheat, barley and oats are exceedingly rank and the ground is very soft from almost daily rains, hence the crop is being very seriously damaged from being knocked down. Winter wheat here is ready for the reaper, but we must have dry and cool weather from this out, else the wheat crop will suffer greatly from rust. Indeed, great damage from this cause has already resulted. More unpropitious weather for haying purposes has never been known here. Corn grows slowly owing to excessive rains.

GREEN BAY, Wis, July 21.—The hay crop promises large if it can be cured. Other crops are looking well on high grounds. Low lands are suffering on account of too much rain. Vegetables and small fruits are an average crop.

APPLETON, Wis., July 21.—By reason of severe storms grain has suffered greatly as it is very heavy.

WHEATON, Ili., July 21.—Heavy winds have done considerable damage to crops and fruit. WHEATON, Ill., July 2!.—Heavy winds have done considerable damage to crops and fruit. Many pieces of grain being laid flat, and being so near maturity, it will not straighten up. Corn, however, will straighten. Rye is about ready to cut but is not filling as well as last year. Oats are extra heavy and are filling well. Corn will be a small crop unless the frosts hold off very late in the fall. Gress is very rank.

HILLSBOK: ". July 2!.—Farmers are again busy harvestin the oats and hay crops, having been delayed by the recent heavy rains. The oats and hay are excellent. Wheat will average only half a crop. Corn is looking good and the prospect is fine.

MATTOON, Ill., July 2!.—Haying is at least two weeks later than usual, and is making but slow progress. Oats are mostly cut. The storms had beat them down a good deal, and the heads are not so well filled as had been expected. Wheat is being threshed and a little is finding its way into market. Corn continues to look and do nearly every case, unless the mischief well. *CLINTON, Ill., July 22.—The prospect for corn over De Witt county is splendid. The weather is altogether favorable, and the corn on low ground which had a poor start is now coming out all right. Harvesting is rapidly being completed, and the farmers put in a full day to-day in getting the grain housed.

TAYLORSVILLE, Ill., July 21.—There is a large crop in this county of oats, hay and corn.

is devoted to pasture purposes. If this is should be very clearly exhibited elsewhere, the case it is generally after it "has been it will be very advisable to remove the cropped to death." It is first planted to shoe; the foot should then be pared out, to ascertain if there be any wound or for a period equally long, and then laid bruise in it. The nail holes should be earefully examined and pressed with the pincers, or gently struck with a hammer, to discover any symptoms of tenderness the heels of the sole should be pared down, and the parts struck gently with a hammer; this is preferable to pressing the bar and crust with the pincers, as is usually done, for this often produces pain cent design in most of the pastures in in some feet when there is no disease, and this country. They are the work of often fails in causing pain in others when there is a deep scated corn.

no doubt. I do not expect to live. But you can do one thing for me: here is a package of letters from my wife which I wish you to destroy before my eyes." Gordon, who was then a young man also, took the letters and was about to destroy them when Barlow, with a bubble at his throat, murmured: "Would you take the trouble to read me one of them first? Any one will_do." Gordon opened one of the letters and read it to the dying man his flast friendly words, perhaps, from home. Then the letters were destroyed. But the incident touched Gordon so that he made a special exertion to have Barlow sent through the lines or to have his wife admitted to him. This being done, the two armies fell apart and these men saw each other no

It will seldom be necessary to go lameness at once, and very often detect it tention and experience, and will often put

Horses sometimes exhibit a slight lame said: "Gen. Barlow, are you a relative of that Barlow who was killed at Antietam?" \$3.50. said: "Gen. Barlow, are you a relative of that Barlow who was killed at Antietam?" "No," said the general "I am the same man. Are you any relative," inquired Barlow in turn, "of that Gen. Gordon who was killed on the confederate side?" "That was my cousin; I am John B. Gordon," Then, at the request of the persons who overheard, Barlow told the tale amid tears and emotion on every side.—[N. Y. Tribune. ness immediately after being shod, though quite sound before. Such cases may arise from the shoe being nailed on too tight, and are often relieved by removing the shoe and re-applying it more gently This lameness most frequently occurs in horses with very thin horn, and is ascertained by the manner in which it comes

"Rough On Corns," on, and the absence of any other visible Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." 15c. causes. The shoe in such a case may also Quick, complete, permanent cure. Corns. have an improper bearing, pressing severely on weak spots or on the sole or heels; or the heels or sole may have been A lady writes: "I have used Aver's Sarsa

parilla in my family for many years, and could Persons unaccustomed to horses will not keep house without it. For the relief of more frequently pronounce the wrong the pains consequent upon female weaknesses limb than the right in cases of slight and irregularities, I consider it without an pameness. The cause of their blunders equal." may be easily explained. They perceive That Husband of Mine

that a horse drops the moment one foot Is three times the man he was before he began omes to the ground, and they immedi using "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Drug ately conclude that that must be the lame one, fancying that he drops from the pain From John F. Warman, formerly post received when it meets the ground, whereas the fact is he treads as lightly as South China, Me. Too much cannot be said of Adamhe can on the lame foot, and bears his

son's Botanic Cough Balsam, as it is the best whole weight on the sound one .- Breeder remedy for coughs, colds, etc., that I have ever seen; and to its wonderful effects I owe my re covery. It is well worthy of praise, and I would advise all to use it who are afflicted."

COMMERCIAL DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.-Receipts for the week, 1,403 bbls, against ,609 bbls. last week, and the shipments were 1,521 obls. There is no change to note in the condition of the market beyond a more confident feeling on the part of holders on account of the recent ad vance in wheat. The amount of stock moving is ight. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

tive to the fruit crop:

Our inquiry postals of July 5 were generally responded to, we having received upwards of 3,000 replies from all parts of the fruit-growing states and Canada. After a careful comparison and an accurate estimate, we consider the following statement to be as nearly correct as can possibly be ascertained. The percentage is based on an average crop year in the respective states.

Apples—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Ontario, Canada, 40 per cent; Michigan, Missouri and Kentucky, 55 per cent; Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas and eustern Kansas, 75 per cent.; southern Illinois, California, Oregon and Quebec, Canada, 110 per cent., making the general average for the entire country of 69 per cent as against 52 per cent, last year. Peaches—Kentucky and Michigan 60 per cent. New York and Pennsylvania 75 per cent. Illinois 90 per cent. Virginia 100 per cent. Georgia 50 per cent. Missouri 110 per cent. Delaware 80 per cent. Maryiand 80 per cent. Delaware 80 per cent. Maryiand 80 per cent. The cent of small fruits is gentage 78 per cent., as against 75 per cent. last year. Small Fruits—The crop of small fruits is generally good. Raspberries especially will be a much larger crop than usual, probably three times larger than last year, which was less than the average. Blackberries are above the average and plums an average crop. Cherries fall a little short of an average crop. If anything occurs to change the views of any who have responded, we should be pleased to hear from them.

MUIR, Mich., July 23.—We are having almost continuous rains. Haying is unfinished and wheat growing. Wheat .- Yesterday the market was rather de ressed from a variety of causes, principally, how ver, from the effect of the telegraphic strike and the fact that it was Monday. Buyers were few. and the "bears" were enabled to push prices down point or two, but there was really nothing to were as follows: No. 1 white. \$1 0814; No. 2 do 98c; No. 3 do, 821/2c; No. 2 red, \$1 15; rejected, 72c. In futures quotations on the various deals were as follows: August, \$1 08%; September, \$1 10%;

Corn.—Has received no attention and prices are nsettled. No. 2 corn could be had at about 521/2c, high mixed at 54c.

Oats.—One carload of No. 2 oats sold yesterday at 39c. No. 2 white are nominal at about 42@42½c. Feed.—Little or none is moving and the market unsettled. For bran about \$12 50 could be obained. Middlings are nominal at \$13@13 50 for parse and \$16@17 for fine. Butter.-There is a very quiet market, with

and small fruit is, on the whole, not as plentiful as last year.

DECORAH, Ia., July 21.—In Winneshiek county corn, which now leads in importance, is fully equal to an average year and is rapidly approaching the superb crop of 1881. Barley is ripening, and if saved from rain will be a good crop. Oats promise a full average, and wheat, of which there is now only a small area grown, is doing finely. The hay crop is being cut under disadvantage of frequent and severe storms.

CEDAR FALLS, Ia., July 21.—Corn is making wonderful progress and has commenced to tassei out. Rye is mostly harvested. Farmers are busy making hay, but showers are too frequent for hay weather. oice selections a little firmer than a week ago, wing to smaller receipts. But prices are no bet ter, and 16c is regarded as the top price. except or creamery, which is quoted at 20c ? 1b. The ower grades are entirely neglected. Cheese.—The market is unchanged. For choicest State 11@11½c & D are the best figures, and

0@101/3c for second quality.
Eggs.—Fresh are steady at 151/2c.

re 30c per lb. Beans.-Market lifeless. Picked, \$2 05@ 10. Unpicked are nominal at \$1 20@1 50. Dried Apples.—Quiet at 8@81/2c P tb; evapor

ed fruit, 14c. Hay .- Receivers report a fair inquiry at about \$12 for choice pressed hay; on track it would not command over \$10 50@11.

Honey.-Very quiet. Fine white comb is uoted at 15@16c; strained, 121/c. Hops.—Nothing doing. From 35 to 40c ? bould probably be obtained for choice.

Onions.-Southern are quoted at \$4 75 per bbl. Potatoes .- Old are now out of market. New outhern are in good supply at \$1 75@2 per bbl. Fruits.-Blackberries are scarce and quoted at @15 per stand; apples, 50@70c per box for As supply and firm at \$3@4 per bu; gooseberries \$7 per stand; raspberries, \$10 for black, and \$12 for red: whortleberries, \$4@4 50 per bu; pears, \$6 @8 per bbl.

Melons.-Watermelons are quoted at \$20@25 per hundred, and nutmer at \$20. Vegetables.-Tomatoes, 90c@\$1 for small boxes cabbages, \$1 50@1 75 per bbl; watermelons, \$20@

Provisions .- The provision market is steadier. and all pork products are higher. Barreled pork is stedey at the advance, and smoked meats active and firm; hams are in great demand, and will prob ably be again advanced; lard is higher than at date of our last report, but rather weak. Quotations in this market are as follows:

Lard in tierces, per B.
Lard in kegs, per B.
Hams, per B.
Shoulders, per B. 99466 12 60 12 12 25 6 12 50 646 6 hoice bacon, per 1b..... Extra Mess beef, per bbl.

Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—17 loads: six at \$13; five at \$12; four t \$11; two at \$12 50.
Tuesday.—8 loads: four at \$13; two at \$14; one at \$10 and \$7.
Wednesday.—11 loads: four at \$14; two at \$13 and \$12; one at \$13 50, \$11 50 and \$11. Thursday.—11 loads: two at \$14, \$11, \$10 and \$9; one at \$145, \$13 and \$15.

\$9; one at \$1450, \$13 and \$150.

Friday.—8 loads: two at \$11 and \$10; one at \$14, \$13 and \$12.

Saturday.—10 loads three at \$14; two at \$14 50 and \$12; one at \$11 50, \$11 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, July 21, 1883,

The following were the receipts at these yard No. No. No. No. Total..... 185

CATTLE. The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 185, against 317 last week. There was another large run of western cattle, prices were hardly as high as those of last week. The quality of the cattle reaching this market is very inferior, both Michigan and westerns. There was a good clearance made and the market closed at the following

QUOTATIONS:

Stockers... 3 75 @4 25
Heald sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 16 head
of thin butchers' stock av 880 lbs at \$3 70.
Sweet sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 13 head
of thin butchers' stock av 670 lbs at \$3 75.
Hyman sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 20
head of thin butchers' stock av 816 lbs at \$4.
Heald sold Drake 3 fair butchers' steers av 1,016
lbs at \$4 75. lbs at \$4 75.
Tobin sold Andrews 2 thin cows av 1,235 lbs at

\$4.

Wreford & Beck sold Reid 36 mixed westerns av 855 lbs at \$4 30.

Flieschman sold Loosemore 15 mixed western av 800 lbs at \$3 85.

Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 50 mixed Mrs. Jones, Albany.

\$3.50, the sold Oberhoff a fair butchers' heifer weighing 1,000 lbs at \$4.5.
Stead sold Kraft 5 thin butchers' steers av 950 lbs at \$4.25.
Beach sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 550 lbs at \$3.25.
Gleason sold Kammon a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 957 lbs at \$4.
Flieschman sold McGee 25 mixed westerns av 745 lbs at \$3.90.
Scranton sold C Roe 18 feeders av 935 lbs at \$4.25.

Scranton sold C noe is needers av 955 108 at \$4.25.

Sweet sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 622 lbs at \$3.60.

Judson sold Oberhoff 4 fair butchers' steers av 895 lbs at \$4.50, and 2 good ones av 1,200 lbs at \$5.25.

Brown & Spencer sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$3.80; 5 av 510 lbs at \$3.25, and 2 bulls to John Robinson av 1,115 lbs at \$3.85.

Judson sold Fileschman 4 thin butchers' heifers av 630 lbs at \$3.60, and 5 stockers to Drake av 780 lbs at \$3.90.

av 630 lbs at \$3 60, and o stockers to Disas at \$3 90.

Beach sold Burt Spencer 6 stockers av 790 lbs at \$4, and 2 av 620 lbs at \$3 80.

Webb Bros sold Burt Spencer 49 mixed westerns av 861 lbs at \$4.

Wreford & Beck sold John Robinson 70 mixed

wreteria a beek som somm Roomson to westerns av 834 lbs at \$3 90. Flieschman sold McGee 24 mixed westerns av 807 lbs at \$4 15. The offerings of sheep numbered 133, against 289 last week. The sheep trade continues very quiet,

t unchanged prices. Heald sold Fitzpatrick 44 av 84 lbs at \$350. Sweet sold Fitzpatrick 14 av 90 lbs at \$350. Beach sold John Robinson 25 av 75 lbs at \$3 65. Gleason sold Fitzpatrick 50 av 82 lbs at \$4. Stead sold Fitzpatrick 26 av 82 lbs at \$4. HOGS. The offerings of hogs numbered 49, against 184

ast week. There was a better feeling in the hog market and prices averaged somewhat higher than those of last week

Sweet sold Oberhoff 18 av 160 lbs at \$5 40. Heald sold Oberhoff 15 av 150 lbs at \$5 40. Judson sold Bigley 16 av 267 lbs at \$5 50.

King's Yards. Monday, July 23, 1883. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 230 aead of cattle on sale. There was a fair attendance of buyers and a good demand at about last

Montgomery sold Oberhoff 7 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 908 lbs at \$4 90. Kalaher sold Drake 4 stockers av 642 lbs at \$3 62½. Montgomery sold Drake 6 stockers av 640 lbs at \$3 75.

McHugh sold Meyers 4 fair butchers' steers as

767 lbs at \$4 25.

Kalaher sold Hilderschiedt a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 700 lbs at \$3 50, and 2 fair heifers to Hersch av 865 lbs at \$5 40.

Pardy sold Hersch 6 fair butchers' heifers av 700 lbs at \$4 50, and 2 good steers to Genther av 1,010 lbs at \$4 50, and 3 good steers to Genther av 1,010 lbs at \$5 bs at \$5. Aldrich sold Habben 3 fair butchers' heifers a Aldrich soid mauben o fait backets

43 lbs at \$4 25,
Goodworth sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of
coarse butchers' stock av 802 lbs at \$3 50.
Green sold Flieschman 8 stockers av 626 lbs at

Green sold Flieschman 8 stockers av 626 lbs at \$3 65.

McHugh sold Marx 3 fair butchers' heifers av 7 50 lbs at \$4 50, and 4 thin cows to John Duff av 1,082 lbs at \$4.

Montgomery sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 833 lbs at \$3 75.

McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 630 lbs at \$3 50.

Moyes sold Oberhoff 5 good butchers' steers av 1,362 lbs at \$5, and 10 av 1,172 lbs at the same price.

Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 15 head of thin Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock av 667 lbs at \$3.75. Snow sold Dejat 9 good butchers' steers av 1,006 lbs at \$5. Oberhoff sold J Duff 5 good butchers steers av 912 lbs at \$4.95. Dejat sold Marx 5 good butchers' steers av 998 lbs at \$5. Sullivan sold Marshik 7 mixed westerns av 706 lbs at \$4.10.

Sullivan sond marshix i mixed boots.

Ibs at \$4 10.

Kalaher sold Young a mixed lot of 12 head of coarse butchers' stock av 545 lbs at \$3 15.

Sullivan sold Foley 6 mixed westerns av 841

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 12,763, against 9,231 the pre rious week. The market opened up on Monday with 216 car loads of cattle on sale. Trading early n the day was slow, but later businers improved and the greater part of the receipts changed hands, but at prices 20 to 35 cents per hundred lower rates than those of the Monday previous For Tuesday and Wednesday the market was unchanged and closed with about all sold. Of Michigan cattle: 18 steers av 1,092 lbs sold at \$5 25 20 do av 1.088 lbs at \$5 20; 24 do av 1.084 lbs a \$4 90; 22 do av 1,071 lbs at \$4 75; 22 do av 983 lbs at \$4 70; 22 do av 837 lbs at \$4 70; 23 do av 1,005 lbs at \$5; 18 do av 1,201 lbs at \$5 50; 22 stockers av 808 lbs at \$4 25; 22 do av 902 lbs at \$4 35; 24 do av 841 lbs at \$4; 13 do av 698 lbs at \$3 60. The follow ng were the clossing

5 40 @5 65 Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers
 weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.
 5 10 @5 35

 Medium Grades-Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs.
 4 90 @5 00

 Good Butchers' Beeves-Light, fat steers weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
 4 40 @4 85

 Heifer-Fair to choice.
 4 35 @5 00

 Cows and Heifers-Good to choice.
 4 90 @5 10

 Terrange and Cherrical Conference
 4 90 @5 10
 weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lb steers, stags, old cows, light heifers, etc. 3 50 @4 50
Feeders—Good to choice western, weighing from 930 to 1,000. 4 90 @5 20
Canadian feeders. 4 80 @5 40
Stock Steers—Western, weighing 600 to 900 lbs. 3 75 @5 @3 85
Butchers' do, fair to good. 4 00 @5 00
Veals—Fair to prime of 160 to 210 lbs average. 4 00 @7 00

Chicago. CATTLE.-Receipts, 35,670, against 38,893 las

week. Shipments, 16,075. The market opened on Monday with 7,800 head of cattle on sale. For fat native steers the demand was active at better prices than at the close of the previous week Native butchers' stock was dull and weak, and for the common lots prices were 10@15 cents per hundred lower. Extra steers sold at \$6@6 15, but the bulk of the trading was done at \$4 50@5 60. Cows sold at \$2@4 20, and bulls at \$2 50@4 25. Up o Thursday the market continued steady and firm, and on Friday prices were firmer for all active and at the close on Saturday showed ar advance of 25@35 cents.per hundred over the rates of last week. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

It Seems to Satisfy

A family want, and I wonder how we ever go along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cure me of nervous prostration, and I have used i since for all sorts of complaints in our family NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Michigan Central R. R. Depot foot of Fourth street. Ticket effices, 184 Jefferson are., and Depot. All trains arrive and depart on Depart on Detroit time.

Leave. going west Chicago Time. New York Limited Ex.
Mail, via Main & Air line
Day Express.
Kai. & Three Evers Ac
Jackson Express.
Evening Express.
Pacific Express. \$1.00 a m *6.35 p m *6.50 p m *12.10 a m *10.20 a m *6.50 a m \$6.40 a m \$7.20 p m *7.20 a m *9.55 a m *4.25 p m *6.15 p m †8.20 p m \$10.10 p m GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS. Fast Express.... \$1.00 a m *6.50 p m *12.16 p m *6.50 a m Day Express.
Grand Rapids Express.
Night Express. SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS. Bay City & Sag. Exp... Marquette & Mackinaw Marquett & Mac'w. Ex. *7.20 a m *9.10 a m \$5.20 p m †11.20 p m TOLEDO TRAINS.

Night Express. Cincinnati Express... St.L. Cin, Clev. and Col Grosse Isle Accom'tion, Cincinnati Express... *9.60 a m §3.45 p m *5.00 p m §7.05 p m Canada Division. BUFFALO TRAINS. Leave. Detroit Time. going east.

JOHNSTO!

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Atlantic Express. \$7.10 a m *9.05 a m \$12.35 p m *8.00 p m \$1.10 a m \$9.45 p m *9.45 p m \$3.30 p m \$6.00 p m \$8.25 a m Fast Day Express.....
New York & Boston Ex
Limited Express..... \$Daily. *Except Sundays. †Except Saturdays, Except Mondays.

CHAS. A. WARREN, O. W. RUGGLES,
City P. & T. Agt. Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
June 10, 1883. Detroit, Mich. Chicago, Ill. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTH-

The 7 50 p m train will arrive, and the 3 45 p m train depart from the Fourth street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street lepot. Daily except Sunday... Up-town ticket office No. 154 Jefferson Avenue

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE BAIL. Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot, All Trains run on Detroit Time.

Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p Bay City & Saginaw Exp *10:30 p m Bay City & Saginaw Exp *10:30 p m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

*Daily except Sundays †Daily, C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt, WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R. Depot foot of Twelfth Street. Trains run on

Indianapolis Express... *7.00 am
Ind. and St. Louis Exp. *3.30 pm Trains leave Fourth Street depot, via To ado, Detroit time: *8.40 am; ‡3.25 pm; ‡5.45 pm.

Trains arrive at Fourth St. Depot from Toledo at *7.30 pm; ‡12.10 pm and ‡12.40 am. Daily. *Except Sunday.

Pullman sleeper through to Indianapolis and ouisville.
City Ticket Office 167 Jefferson Avenue.
A. F. WOLFSCHLAGER, City Ticket Agt,
FRANK E. SNOW, General Agent.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MIL-June 25th, 1883.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush Street depot Detroit time, as follows: Detroit time, as ionors.

Trains Leave—
Express at 7:2) A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City.

Mail at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand
Haven and Milwaukee.

Grand Rapids Express at 6:00 P. M.

Night Express at 10:20 P. M. for Grand Rapids
and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.

Trains Arrive—

and Grand Haven. Sleeping car attached.
Trains Arrive—
Through Mail at 5:20 P. M.
Detroit Express at 12:15 P. M.
Night Express at 10:20 P. M.
Holly Express at 8:30 A. M.
T. TANDY, Geal Pass. Agt., Detroit.

DETROIT, MACKINAW & MARQUETTE

June 10th, 1883. Rioneer East and West Line through the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. 6 35 a.m. ... Bay City Lapeer Junct. .. Port Huron... Saginaw City

8 18 "Saginaw City 8 50 "
10 45 "Lansing 5 55 "
12 05 "Jackson 4 5 "
11 45 "Detroit 5 20 "

Via G.R. & I. R.-R.
6 10 a.m. Grand Rapids 11 00 "
8 05 "Lansing 9 40 "

Connections are made at St. Ignace with: The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and in the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinaw City 8 50 a.m. and 9 50 p. m. The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East. Leaving Mackinaw City at 9 50 p.m.

Connections made at Marquette with the Marquette, Houghton & Onfonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts. guette, Hougation & Ontonagon Railroad for all ron and Copper Districts.

Trains daily except Sunday.

D. McCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Sup't., Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Ag'l Marquette, Mich.

Milk Fever in Cows.

PROF. R. JENNINGS & SON'S **BOVINE PANACEA**



ter in cattle, when given as directed. S druggists. Price, \$1 00 per package; 20 dos PROF. R. JENNINGS' E-vinco Liniment,



champion Embrocator for Man and Beast. old by Druggists. Price 50 cents. Free by PROF. ROBT. JENNINGS, eterinary Surgeon, 201 First St., Detroit, Mich.

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